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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 132 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

SOUTH CHINA URGES WAR WITH JAPAN

Communal Award Denies Democracy

PRESIDENT RE-STATES HIS VIEW

Only Way To Get Rid Of It Is To Divert Mass Attention To Economic Issues

LAHORE, June 2.

In a statement to the "United Press" Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, says:—

"During my speeches in the Punjab I have referred on several occasions to the Communal Award. The short reports in English of long speeches in Hindustani inevitably give somewhat misleading idea of what I have said and the criticism of it is thus sometimes based on wrong data.

Need For Clarity

It is always desirable that there should be clarity of ideas on controversial issues so that while we may differ, we should at least realise clearly what the issues are. I am, therefore, briefly stating here what my views are on the communal decision.

Denial Of Democracy

I have already given expression to these views in my Lucknow Congress address, where I have stated that the communal decision and democracy can never go together. Its very basis is the denial of democracy and it must inevitably be a tremendous barrier in the way of independence and the consideration of social and economic issues which are real problems facing us in India.

PERNICIOUS DECISION

I cannot conceive of any one thinking clearly in terms of independence or of social change, accepting or approving of the communal decision. It has been a matter of great surprise and regret to me that many of our Muslim friends and comrades who have stood for Indian Independence should so approve of this pernicious decision.

There is no question of my being neutral or non-committal about the Communal Award, nor, so far as I am aware, is that the Congress position. I am not in the habit of being neutral about importannt matters.

To the communal decision I am entirely opposed and I cannot willingly accept it at any time because to do so would be for me to forget independence and social freedom and democratic tradition.

TWO WAYS TO END IT

The question, therefore, for me is whether to approve or disapprove of the Award or to remain neutral. I am not neutral and I disapprove of it strongly. It resolves itself into this: how to get rid of this most undesirable thing? I can see only two ways of doing this: the way of independence when inevitably such arrangements will have to go and give place to more democratic methods and the way of a mutual adjustment and compromise between principal groups interested in the Award. I would add that I do not think that any real compromise is possible between those who stand for independence and those who expect to live for ever under the shadow of the British Empire. They look for different ways. They work for different objectives.

AND THE ONLY WAY

To expect that the British will come to our aid in this matter is to expect impossible. It is to their manifest advantage not to do so. To expect the communal leaders to do so is equally unlikely. The only way thus is to divert the attention of the broad masses to the national and economic problems which affect them much more and thus enable them to see the communal question in its true perspective. To go on laying great stress on the Communal Award defeats the very purpose we aim at, for it prevents people from thinking of other issues.

CONGRESS POSITION

The position of the Congress on the communal question has long been clear. It has declared that it stands for a national democratic solution, but should there be a compromise between the parties concerned it would probably accept it. Apart from this it lays stress on a Constituent Assembly for the framing of a Constitution for Free India and for the decision of the communal issues."—United Press.

NO PARTICIPATION IN IMPERIALIST WAR

Masses Must Keep Away From Communalism, Says President

LYALLPUR, June 1. (delayed).

More than 15,000 people gathered to hear Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Dusserah grounds when addresses were presented to the Congress President on behalf of the Lyallpur Municipal Committee, the Socialist Party and the local Congress Committee. The Congress Committee presented Panditji with a purse of Rs. 1,000 also. Seth Ramnarain, Municipal Commissioner, gave Rs. 500 for the Kamala Memorial Fund.

SIGN OF NEW AWAKENING

Panditji addressing a vast gathering said that he was much impressed by the enthusiasm displayed by the Punjab and saw in it the sign of a new awakening and determination.

Referring to the eventuality of a world war he said that it would be folly for India to participate in any war fought in furtherance of Imperialism.

Referring to the communal problem the Congress President said it was a problem of the upper classes only and had nothing to do with the masses. The communal question was raised by the persons who wanted to enter legislatures. He appealed to the masses to have unity among themselves and join the Congress and enhance its prestige. The Congress was the only organisation representative of the masses and if anybody wanted to serve the country, he could do so only by joining the Congress.

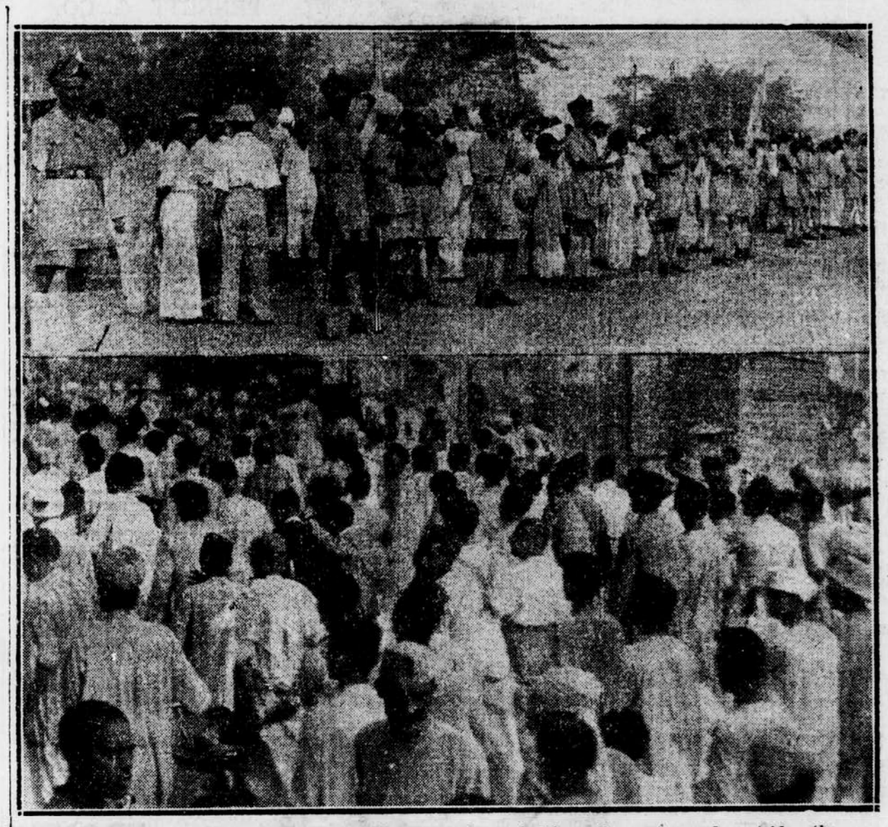
In conclusion he said that Swaraj would certainly come though he could not set the time limit as to when it would come.—United Press.

ROOM FOR MINORITY PARTY IN CONGRESS

LAHORE, June 2.

A party was given this evening by Mr. Virendra, Managing Editor

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1)



The police cooperated with Congress volunteers in controlling the vast crowd outside the Lahore railway station when Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived there last week. The picture at the bottom shows a portion of the crowd rushing towards Panditji for "darshan".

Congress President In State Of Collapse

Abandons Punjab Programme And Decides To Rest

LAHORE, June 2.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, who has cancelled the rest of his Punjab tour, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I regret very greatly that I have been unable to carry out the full programme laid for me by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. I endeavoured to do so but the flesh was weak and the end of the fourth day of intensive travelling, addressing monster gatherings, overwhelming and terrific processions, and the swallowing of large quantities of dust found me in a state which made it very difficult for me to continue this hectic life without inviting complete collapse. As my voice had almost gone for the time being, the idea of addressing public gatherings was out of question. So, after much hesitation and regret, I had to take the inevitable decision to rest.

HIS IDEA OF EFFECTIVE TOUR.

I have a fairly strong constitution which can stand heat and cold and hard work, but before dust and processions it weakens. I should also like to mention that my own idea of effective tour is not one which involves incessant travelling with brief halts. I would much rather go to fewer places and have more time to meet people for personal contacts and 'darshans.'

GRATITUDE TO THE PUNJAB.

I should like to express my deep gratitude to the people of the Punjab who have literally overwhelmed me with their kindness and affection wherever I have gone in this province. I shall treasure this memory and it will hearten me. It reminds me of the fine spirit of great numbers of people here, of their enthusiasm for national independence, of their ever widening regard for social and economic freedom. I am convinced that in the struggles to come the people of the Punjab will play a brave part.

TRIBUTE TO WORKERS.

To my comrades of the Congress Organisation in the Punjab on whom the burden of arranging my programme during this inclement season had fallen I am deeply beholden. They have had to face far harder task than mine and I am marvelled at their energy and enthusiasm which tried to overleap the bounds of human frailty. I trust that with this energy at its disposal the Congress Organisation in the Punjab will develop and spread out ever further and will establish intimate contacts with the broad masses of population and with all forces which work for Indian independence."—United Press.

FRONTIER GANDHI FOR ALMORA

NAINI TAL, June 2.

The U. P. Government have issued orders transferring Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan from the Bareilly Jail to the Almora Jail.

There were lately complaints that he was not keeping good health, and his weight was decreasing.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is expected to leave for Almora to-morrow.—United Press.

Derailment In Palestine

JERUSALEM, June 2.

Trains between here and Lydda junction were delayed to-day owing to the blocking of the line with boulders and damage to rails which resulted in the derailment of light engine.—Reuter.

C. S. NAIDU FOR LONDON

Sequel To Bhopal's Suggestion To Indian Team's Captain

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 2.

I understand that the Nawab of Bhopal, President of the Cricket Control Board, cabled to Maharajkumar of Vizianagram suggesting to strengthen the Indian tourists by including Bhaya, C. S. Naidu and Nazir Ali in the team.

Vizianagram has cabled back to despatch C. S. Naidu who is expected to arrive in London by air immediately.

Previous Records For Atlantic Crossings

The "NORMANDIE" (82,799 tons): 4 days 3 hours 25 minutes for the West to East voyage, and 4 days 3 hours 5 minutes for the East to West voyage in (1935).

The "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" (42,348 tons): 4 days 6 hours 58 minutes in (1934).

The "BREMEN" (51,650 tons): 4 days 17 hours 43 minutes in (1933).

The "EUROPA" (51,656 tons): 4 days 15 hours 56 minutes in (1932).

The "MAURETANIA" (30,696 tons): 5 days 1 hour 41 minutes in (1924).

Airmail Reaches London

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, June 2.

The West bound Imperial air mail which left Calcutta, and Delhi on May 26 and Karachi on May 27 arrived at London on June 1.

Sind Cricket Association

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, June 2.

Sir Prabhashanker and Lady Pattani lunched at Government House. His Excellency has accepted the invitation of the Sind Cricket Association to become Patron of the Association.

Resistance Essential To Save Mankind

APPEAL TO WORLD'S CONSCIENCE

'Varsity Chancellor To Rouse European Opinion

CANTON, June 2.

Immediate declaration of war against Japan is urged in a telegram to the Central Government from the authorities in South China.—Reuter.

'VARSITY CHANCELLOR'S MISSION

SINGAPORE: Mr. Cholou, Chancellor of the Chung Shan University, interviewed by Reuter here *en route* to Europe said that his object was to arouse western political leaders to the realisation of the need for resistance against Japan.

He intends to interview Sgr. Mussolini and Herr Hitler on behalf of the South China Government. He will also be visiting England.

He declared that everyone in China knew that China must fight Japan to save not only China, but mankind.—Reuter.

"MY CONSCIENCE IS CLEAR"

Thomas Declaims Against Indignities He Had To Suffer

LONDON, June 2.

Mr. J. H. Thomas interviewed by Reuter affirmed "My conscience is clear. I made no disclosure of budget secrets to anybody". After reviewing the evidence he gave before the Tribunal, Mr. Thomas said "Nobody will ever know the indignities I and my family have suffered. Thousands of letters from all classes have given me help. Encouragement and true comradeship. A loving wife and family will enable me to bear up".

(Tribunal's Verdict On Page 7.)

INTERNATIONAL STEEL CARTEL

Carlof Dudley Makes Suprise Proposal To American Steel Magnates

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, June 2.

That the American steel industry should join the international steel cartel for the purpose of developing world markets is the surprise proposal of Mr. Carlof Dudley, who arrived here by the "Queen Mary." Mr. Dudley gave a dinner to American steelmen, last evening, but prior to the dinner leaders of the steel industry expressed ignorance of the purpose of his visit.

AMERICAN EXPORTS FOR EUROPE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, June 2.

Mr. Chester Davis, Administrator of Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has returned from Europe with pessimistic report regarding the prospects of American exports of agricultural products; foreign markets cannot be regained for some time, and some form of production control must be continued in the United States, he said.

SUCCESS OF U. S. LOANS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, June 2.

Lists for 300 and 400 million dollars issues met with great success, the lists closing after one business day.

MORE FRENCH GOLD FOR U. S.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, June 2.

Nearly eight million sterling is the total of the latest engagements of gold to New York from France and from Holland.

THAT CURSED TREATY

If War Will Come, Versailles Is Responsible, Says Hertzog

CAPE TOWN, June 1.

Attack by the Prime Minister Hertzog, on "the Cursed Treaty of Versailles" was the feature of a debate in the Senate on the motion of Mr. Visser, Vice-President of the Senate. That the activities of the League should be limited to world peace and applicaton of pacifist measures. Gen. Hertzog was confident that the League would yet attain its high ideals but he urged revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

He said if war came, that treaty would be responsible. He added that nobody could condemn Britain for not disarming because she was the only country who had done its best in that respect.—Reuter.

ITALY IGNORES GENEVA

Delegation To I. L. O. Session Cancelled

ROME, June 2.

Italy's intention to ignore Geneva until the sanctions are removed is believed to lie behind the cancellation of Italian Workers' Delegation to the International Labour Office annual session. The deputation should have left tonight.—Reuter.

ITALY'S TOLL OF ABYSSINIAN WAR

ROME, June 2.

According to the official final casualty list, 2,766 white Italians lost their lives in the Abyssinian war. The number of native troops killed is given as 1,593.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Dear Bapu (Lakshman Singh Chauhan). Please do return home or let us know your whereabouts. We are all extremely anxious. Your mother is ill. Return home at once and bring comfort to us all. If you are in Bombay see me at Orient Hotel, Crawford Market, Bombay. Bharat Singh Chauhan. (6250).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Artist for newspaper work. Apply to the Manager, the Bombay Chronicle.

For Kenya Colony a man with good knowledge of manufacturing mineral water on up-to-date plant, write stating age, particulars of previous experience and a photograph to Voucher No. 3302, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a girls' High-School Graduates and Undergraduates, strong in English or Science Ladies preferred. State qualifications, minimum salary with testimonials. Apply Box 3291, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted.—(1.) Professor of Domestic Science, (2.) Nurse-housekeeper to work as Resident matron. Applications to reach Principal Central College for women, Nagpur, before 23rd June. (3292)

Wanted experienced B.A., B.T. strong in English. History, Geography for High School in East Khandesh. Apply with anna stamp, Box No. 6249, "Bombay Chronicle".

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam— Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of District Managers and Special Managers in the District of Bijapur, Dharwar, Karwar, Colaba, Thana and Ahmednagar on monthly salaries of Rs. 110-20-300 (annual) and Rs. 100-10-200 lishment and Pension. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned with credentials: N. R. Asundi, Esq., Provincial Manager, 13, Fort, Belgaum. Applications from other Districts of Bombay Presidency should reach: Samuel North Brook Pauls, Esq., Provincial Manager, Kachergalli Bungalow, Opp: District Court, Belgaum, or M. S. Menoki, Esq., Inspector of Branches, Eranhipalam P. O. Via Calicut, Malabar. (6159)

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Rooms in Mathuradas Bhuvan at Khetwadi Back Road, also in Shri Hari Nivas at Gowalia Tank and in Shri Hari Sadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi. Telephone No. 23518. (6176).

To Let, Big and Small Godowns at Helal Building, Mount Road, Mazagaon. Apply to the Pathan on the Spot, or 'Phone: 21532. (6230).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let. Shops, Flats and Blocks, at Helal Building, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Hamed Building, Ripon Road, Byculla, Faisal Building, Dongri, Bombay. Apply to the Pathan on the Spot, or 'Phone: 21532. (6229).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

Chowpatty, Sandhurst Bridge, top "Chowpatty Chambers" 3 to 6 Rooms' flats. Overlooking sea, Hindoos only. Lift. Rent 70 to 250. (6233).

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

Wanted Bungalow 200 sq. ft. built Hindu locality between Dadar and Vile-Parle, within 10 minutes from Station. About Rs. 12,000. 'Bona fide' parties need apply with full details to Box No. 6251, 'Bombay Chronicle'.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers, Overseers through Postal instruction. British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (6092)

Admissions now are open for Cambridge December examination. Term begins on the 1st of June. Ensure early admissions. Classes regularly conducted. Staff efficient. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road. (3196).

Wanted:—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U.P. Govt. Applications for July Session 1936. are being entertained now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (6218).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings, and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (6156)

There will be a few vacancies (for students) at the Bai Kabibai Boarding at Nasik from the beginning of the next College term in June. Free boarding and lodging will be provided to deserving and poor Hindu students. Preference will be given to Gujaratis. Apply stating the results of the last examination with the number of marks obtained in each subject to the Trustees, Bai Kabibai Charity Trust, 26, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay. (3299).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Any subject. Send us your list of wants. New books received every week from Europe and America. Catalogues sent free. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3217)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

W. I. A. A.

The Silence Zone introduced in Bombay from the 1st of June by the Commissioner of Police is partly the result of the agitation for less noise carried on by the Western India Automobile Association. The new measure, therefore, has the support of the Association.

Members are earnestly requested to co-operate in making this experiment a success and to this end to instruct their drivers also to observe the rules and courtesies of the road.

3308

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Public that copies of the Water Charges Rules as sanctioned by the Standing Committee for the year 1936-37 are now available for sale in the Office of the Hydraulic Engineer at annas 2 per copy.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, 1st June, 1936.
3306.

NOTICE.

THE SOUTH BEHAR SUGAR MILLS, LIMITED,

MORTGAGE DEBENTURE ISSUE OF RS. 4½ LACS.

WHEREAS the Directors in their Meeting dated the 28th day of May, 1936, have decided to pay off the entire Debenture amount together with such interest—at 5¾ p.c. per annum—that remains unpaid and Rs. 50 as Premium per Articles of Debenture Trust Deed. the Debenture-holders concerned are hereby given notice of the same.

The payment will be made on presentation of the Debentures duly discharged, at the Imperial Bank of Patna or the Trustees' Office at Messrs. Jivatlal Purtapshi, Bullion Exchange Building, Bombay—2, on or after the 15th day of June, 1936.

By Order of the Board,
(Sd). MESSRS. NIRMAL KUMAR JAIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Devashram,
Arrah,
The 28th May, 1936.
3293.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Clerk in the grade of Rs. 55-4-115-5-140. Applicants should have experience of work of Solicitor's Office and be capable of taking search in the Sub-Registrar's and Collector's Offices and of discharging duties as Court Clerk. The selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the Municipal Leave and Provident Fund Rules and will be on probation for 6 months in the first instance after which he will be liable to be confirmed if found suitable. Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience should reach the undersigned on or before the 9th June, 1936.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
(Sd:) P. M. CLUBWALA.
B.A., LL.B.,
Solicitor,
Legal Assistant to the
Bombay Municipality.
3303.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

(S. S. GAMBIAN).

We, THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of the transfer of Ownership of the above-named vessel "GAMBIAN," we have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in respect of the ship "GAMBIAN" of Liverpool, Official Number 145653 of gross tonnage 3864.61 tons, registered tonnage 2347.92 tons, heretofore owned by THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED, of London, for permission to change her name to s.s. "JALAMANI," and to have her registered in the new name at the port of BOMBAY as owned by THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Bombay, this 1st day of June, 1936.

For The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
3298.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 865 of 1936.

ARDESHIR MANECKJI SETHNA and Anr .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
RATANBAI KUVERJI SETHNA and Ors. ...Defendants.

To,
The Creditors of the estate of Kuverji Bejonji Sethna ..... Deceased.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Barlee on 14th May, 1936, Notice under Order I. rule 3 of the Civil Procedure Code is hereby given to all the creditors of the estate of Kuverji Bejanji Sethna, deceased, that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted this suit against the Defendants abovenamed praying inter alia for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the estate of the said deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court.
(b) For the appointment of a Receiver pending the hearing and final disposal of the Suit.
(c) For an Order and injunction restraining the Defendant No. 2 pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit from dealing with or disposing of any part of the estate of the said deceased.
(d) For an interim Receiver and injunction in terms of prayers (b) and (c) above.

And TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 24th day of June, 1936.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1936.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

H. A. VAKIL.
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.
TAHER ALI.

The 29th day of May 1936.
Messrs. LAM AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3294.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers, 6|12, Bruce St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Teak and blackwood, modern household furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Carpets Safes Glass Crockery, platedware, etc. Property of a well-known Gentleman, at Ville Parle Junction of Ghodbunder and Vulabhai Road next to sea view Bungalow No. 93. On view. D. MISTRY & Co., Auctioneers, Tel. 22801.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, opp. Hyland Co., of complete Household furniture, Drawing room sofa cabinet, Ice frigidaire, American roll top table, Electric Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter, Godrej Steel Cabinet, Milner and Chubb Safes, Chesterfield Sets, etc.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Impts.) Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 8th June 1936, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Street No. 334D: Case No. 40: Junction of Parel Road and Clare Road, Byculla.

Street No. 87-89: Case Nos. 124: Narayun Dhuru Street.

MENESSE & CO.,

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1440 of 1935 (Dwarkadas vs. Purshottamdas), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 11th June, 1936 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Valuable pearl ornaments such as pearl bangles, toranmalas, collar, bracelets, nose-rings, pearl necklaces, bunches & loose pearls, khankha pearl, diamond ear-ring, etc., Gold ornaments such as bangles, studs, links, ear-rings, pendant, nose-rings, ring, necklaces, chains, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the Sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

FIRST AND ONLY REAL WAR CHALLENGE PICTURE OF THE DAY
"ALL QUIET ON THE MARATHA FRONT"
(AMAR SHAHID)
will be shown at
PLAZA
at foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar
from NEXT SATURDAY, 6th June
THREE SHOWS DAILY
5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Sat., & Sunday extra show at 2-30 p.m.

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT 3-30, 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
BY PUBLIC DEMAND
the picture will be continued to-day.
The darling of the Screen
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
in her happiest picture
"CURLY TOP"

SUPER TAMIL TALKIE
WED. 3RD JUNE
at 10-30 a. m. morning
LOTUS PICTURES, LTD.
present
ORIGINAL
"SARANGADHARA"
Featuring:
SANGITHA VIDWAN SRINIVASAN
T. M. SARADAMBAL
Rare dances of the troupe of Miss AZURI
At your favourite Theatre
PLAZA

Coming Next Saturday
GLORIOUS AND IMMORTAL Puranic Masterpiece
BHARAT LAXMI PICTURES (Calcutta) present
RAM-VANVAS
OR
RAMAYAN
Starring:
DADABHAI SARKARI, DEOBALA, RAJKUMARI (New Theatres' fame) INDOOBALA, R. P. KAPUR, etc.
Coming Next Saturday at
MAJESTIC
CINEMA, Girgaum.

Coming Very Shortly!
Thrilling Tale of Great Derby Swindle
NATIONAL THEATRES' Super Thriller
DERBY
-KA-
SHIKAR
Starring:
NIMBALKAR (of Prabhat Fame) Miss RADHABAI, Miss SARAH and others
COMING SHORTLY TO
SUPER
TALKIES (Charni Road).

Come and Enjoy
BARA-VAFAT Holiday
TO-DAY SPECIAL SHOW at 2-45 p.m.
20th and the last week
New Theatres Ltd.'s (Calcutta) Epic Creation
DHOOP-CHHAON
OR
BHAGYA CHAKRA
Starring:
UMASHASHI, K. C. DEY, P. SANYAL, BHADOORI, NAWAB
NOW RUNNING AT
MINERVA
TALKIES,
Lamington Road.
Time 5-15, 8, 10-45.

Coming Next Saturday
A GREAT Musical Extravaganza
Striking New NOTE in Technique and MUSIC!
NEW THEATRES LTD. (Calcutta)'s
MILLIONAIRE
OR
CRORE PATI
Starring:
SAIGAL
with
MOLINA, RAJKUMARI, NAWAB, SANYAL, JUGDEESH, NEMO
NEXT SATURDAY at
MINERVA
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A Brilliant Cast headed by
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FIRST Instalment from next Friday, 5th June
AT
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When Can Privy Council Advise Alteration In Sentence?

Lord Roche Clears Important Issue In Upholding Conviction In Frontier Murder Case

The Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment on May 11 in London, in appeal against conviction for murder.

The appellant, Inayat Khan was represented by Mr. C. Gallop (instructed by Messrs. Rising and Ravenscroft, Solicitors), while Mr. W. Wallach, on instruction from the Solicitor, India Office, represented the Crown. The appeal was heard by Lord Roche, Sir Shadi Lal and Sir George Rankin.

Judgment was delivered by Lord Roche, who, in outlining the case, said: "This is an appeal by special leave from a judgment of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner North-West Frontier Province, dated June 19, 1935, which confirmed a judgment of the Court of Sessions Judge, Peshawar, finding the appellant guilty of murder and sentencing him to death.

The ground upon which special leave to appeal was granted and upon which the argument upon this appeal rested was that there was such a wrongful admission of evidence in the courts below and such a consequent miscarriage of justice as to justify and require the interference of His Majesty.

Not Court Of Appeal

"The principles upon which His Majesty will intervene in such matters and which will guide this Board in tendering advice to His Majesty in this regard, have been frequently stated and are not in doubt. Their Lordships do not constitute a Court of Criminal Appeal.

"The matter was thus stated by Lord Watson in Dillet L R 12 App. Cases:—'The rule has been repeatedly laid down, and has been invariably followed, that Her Majesty will not review or interfere with the course of criminal proceedings, unless it is shown that, by a disregard of the forms of legal process, or by some violation of the principles or natural justice or otherwise, substantial and grave injustice has been done.'

"In the present case, having carefully considered all the facts and evidence in the case and the judgments delivered therein and having heard a full and able argument on behalf of the appellant, their Lorships are satisfied beyond all doubt that no grounds existed here to bring the appellant within the principles thus stated.

"Inadmissible Evidence"

"The complaint made is that in the proof of motive, matters and documents inadmissible in evidence were put in and that they were of a nature prejudicial to the appellant and must have prejudiced the tribunals against him. That complaint has, in the opinion of their Lordships, but slight foundation.

"There was put in a police report on the character of the appellant made shortly after the receipt of these letters and obviously in consequence of them. It

(Continued in Col. 3).

MATINEE 2-15 P. M.
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A picture of unusual Entertainment Value 100% Rail-Road Thriller
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LAMINGTON ROAD
Daily 5; 8 and 10-45 p. m.

SECURING JOBS FOR PARSI UNEMPLOYED

Scheme Launched To Mitigate Economic Distress In Community

A comprehensive scheme to mitigate unemployment and economic distress in the Parsi community has been launched in response to an appeal made in the Parsi press. The sponsors of the scheme are Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Sir Jehangir Coyajee and Mr. D. J. Irani, who have sought the assistance of the Bombay Parsi Panchayat to make it a success.

In the absence of details as to the approximate number of the Parsi unemployed, the help they are receiving from Parsi charity trusts for their maintenance, their educational qualifications, etc, it is not possible to take immediate relief measures without proper investigations.

It is, therefore, proposed to start, in the first instance, a statistical bureau to collect the necessary particulars. The bureau will also find out how many persons from among the unemployed can be sent to the Parsi Hoonershalla (an industrial school) or to an industrial home, and whether it is possible to extend the activities of these institutions.

Preventing Idleness

The sponsors of the scheme are anxious to see that the unemployed are assisted in securing suitable jobs, even on low salaries, and in cases where the salaries are found to be quite inadequate, allowances will be paid to them to tide over their existing difficulties. Efforts will also be made to secure for them better employment, as far as possible. The idea seems to be to stop them from idling away their time and depending upon doles.

Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala and his colleagues are of the opinion that it is necessary to raise funds to the extent of Rs. 10,000 per month for a period of three years, for the execution of the scheme, as an experimental measure. They believe that this part of the scheme should be taken up by the Parsi Panchayat. It may be possible for the Panchayat to raise this amount by issuing a special appeal to the community.

It is understood that the trustees of the Panchayat will shortly meet to consider the matter in all its aspects. In the event of the scheme being successful at the end of three years, it is proposed to continue this munificent work in co-operation with the Panchayat and other charitable institutions.

THE CAPITOL CELEBRATES

Paulette's Birthday

There is a double celebration at the Capitol to-day; it being the 121st performance of Charlie Chaplin's great picture "Modern Times" which is having so successful a run in Bombay; it is also the birthday of Paulette Goddard who is playing opposite Chaplin in the same picture. By way of celebrating this free Souvenirs of a double coloured portrait of Miss Goddard will be distributed to the audience.

There will also be Birthday cake and plenty of assorted sweets so that it will well be worth while to pay a visit to the Capitol at any show to-day.

(Continued from Col. 2).

is difficult to see how this report was almissible or why it was put in evidence unless it was that it was put in out of justice to the appellant.

"It is to be observed in this direction that there is no indication that any objection was taken by counsel for the defence to the admission of any of the documents which are in question. If real injury were done by the prosecution or the court to an accused person, the absence of objection by counsel for the accused would not excuse it, but the absence of objection with other circumstances in the case seems to their Lordships to indicate very clearly that no injury was done at all by reason of the form in which the evidence was given or by the admission of the documents in question.

Technical Errors

"The matters of complaint in no way affected the course of the trial or contributed to its result. The judgments below depended upon and were justified by other evidence of a most cogent character and of well-nigh overwhelming weight, and it is right to say that in the opinion of their Lordships such errors of procedure as occurred were of a technical character and did not detract from the essential fairness and justice which marked the conduct of the proceedings in both the Courts.

"For these reasons their Lordships have humbly advised His Majesty that this appeal should be dismissed."

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Baboo Vishram, a forty-five year old mill-operative, was knocked down by a motor-lorry on Monday afternoon, at Globe Mill Lane, De Lisle Road.

Evidence at the inquest on Baboo showed that he was carrying food to operatives in the Moti Mill when, while walking along the Globe Mill Lane, he was knocked down by the lorry. He died on the spot.

Pending police investigations, the inquest on the body has been adjourned to June 6.

Ashraf Sarfraz was arrested by the Nagpada police last night on charges of rioting and causing hurt.

The police stated that the suspect along with two others, now in custody, stabbed a gate-keeper of the Coronation Talkies at Grant Road.

The gate-keeper, it is stated, had asked them not to sell Cinema tickets in the premises. The three persons got annoyed at this and, it is alleged, assaulted him.

The suspect was remanded on a bail of Rs. 50 for a week at the Mazgaon Court to-day.

Nine persons were arrested last night by the Kalachowki Police following a gambling raid on the Jaibhawani Hotel on the ground floor of Tobha Wani's Chawl at Parel Road.

They are Damoodhar Mahadeo; Dattu Appa; Nilkanth Motiram; Anoji Sudkva; Naravan Sahadeo; Dhondu Govind; Bhana Jiwa; Baboo Pandu; and Chagan Meru.

The police seized several slips cash and marked coins.

The nine persons were placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagaon Court and were remanded on bail for seven days.

The refusal to give a pan on credit was alleged to be the cause of a stabbing affray. The man, "Safawat," who was responsible for the stabbing is still at large.

Likhyatalli Mohammed Yusuf was arrested yesterday in this connection.

It seems the accused in company with Safawat met the complainant, Rajaram Matadin, and demanded pan.

Since Safawat owed Rajaram some money, it was alleged, he refused credit.

Thereupon Safawat got infuriated it appears and stabbed Rajaram in the head, while Yusuf shoed.

To enable the police to effect the arrest of Safawat, the accused was offered bail in the sum of Rs. 100 failing to give which he was to be remanded to police custody till the 12th instant, when produced in the Police Court at Girgaum to-day.

On May 21 last a servant in a bidi shop hung up his shirt in the shop and took a short nap prior to starting work.

Fifteen minutes later he woke up and found his gold studs missing. The person who is alleged to have been so quick with the work, was one Baboo Dhaku, who used to sleep on the footpath in front of the shop.

He was seen yesterday morning at Elphinstone Road and was arrested. He admitted the theft and the studs were recovered from the shop of a Marwari at Bholwada, with whom they had been pawned.

The accused was produced today before the Dadar Magistrate and committed to the police custody till June 16.

The C. I. D. carried out another raid yesterday under Sub-Inspector Pathan, when a person who to all appearances was reading a book, but had under his elbows two note books in which it is alleged records of sutta bets were being made from time to time was arrested.

The raid was carried out at De Lisle Road behind a Book Stall. The principal feature of this raid was that a small boy was arrested who had in his possession several chits ready to be conveyed to an agent.

Narsing Balkrishna and five others were arrested in raid and offered bail.

The suspects Narasingh Balakrishna, Laxman Bapoo, Narayen Baboo, Dattaram Gopal, Purshottam Mangaldas and Udat Narayen Sunder were put up before the Dadar magistrate to-day, under the Gaming Act and were bailed out to appear on June 16.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the City Coroner's Jury at the inquest on the body of Rustom Fardoon Irani, a fourteen-year old student, who was knocked down by a B. E. S. T. bus at Bori Bunder on May 7 last. Irani was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died on May 26 last.

Haridas Chatterji stated in evidence that on May 7 last he was going towards Museum along the footpath at Bori Bunder. The boy, who was proceeding in the same direction, was on the road. A motor bus came from behind them. The driver blew the horn but the left front wheel struck the boy. Witness did not see a wheel passing over the deceased's body. He took him to the G. T. Hospital in a taxi.

To a question, Haridas said that there was not sufficient lighting on the road as there are trees.

Slowed Down Bus

Jujaram Gangaram, the B.E.S.T. driver, said that he slowed down the bus when it came to the bus stand near Bori Bunder. As no one was either getting in or going out, he proceeded and suddenly the boy crossed his path from the left. He applied the brake swerved to the right and stopped. He took the boy to the next halt and handed him over to the Inspector.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to septicimia.

An altercation over the occupation of a stall it is alleged, brought some hawkers into conflict, resulting in two of the combatants being admitted to the J. J. Hospital where they were treated and discharged as they refused to remain in the institution.

Shaukatalli Hashamalli the complainant, a hawker in crockery doing his business in Null Bazar, it was stated, was assaulted with a stick by Sheik Mahomed Chhotu and stabbed in the back by Sheik Ahmed Mohamed sab, whereupon the complainant also attacked Chhotu with a stick.

Complainant received four contused wounds and Chhotu two.

Both the accused Chhotu and Ahmed who were arrested yesterday were bailed out for a period of 14 days in the Girgaum Police Court to-day.

BALLARD PIER HOSTEL TO GO

Port Trust Decide To Utilize Ground For Parking

The Board of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay at the meeting on Tuesday decided to demolish at the end of this month the Hostel at Ballard Pier which was constructed, for an estimated period of only 3 years, in 1920 as a temporary measure to meet the then urgent need of sleeping accommodation for ocean-going passengers. The area thus freed will be utilized for additional parking ground for vehicles.

In pursuance of a programme approved in 1933 of surfacing with asphalt the water-bound macadam roads on Port Trust estates carrying heavy traffic with a view to secure a substantial saving in maintenance expenditure, the Board sanctioned a grant of Rs. 90,000 for this work during 1936-37.

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with words of PRAISE
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ASEER-I-HAVIS
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SHALINI CINETONE'S Great Urdu Musical.
Starring:
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Directed by:—
Pt. SHIVKUMAR.
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with friends
being shown to crowded houses at
MAJESTIC
CINEMA—GIRGAUM
Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3-15 p.m. TO-DAY

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When the town fop and the village simpleton crash and clash into the household of an orthodox father and a fashionable mother as sons-in-law
See the riotous Comedy caused in
PREMIER FILMS' SUBTLE SOCIAL SATIRE
"AKKAL-NO-BARDAN"
Featuring:
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GUJARATI VERSION
Directed by HOMI MASTER
At the
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Educational's Super
Graduate
Directed by:
RAJA YAGNIK
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TRUE LIFE of COLLEGIANS
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WELLINGTON CINEMA
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Near Albless Baug—Charni Rd.—Off Queen's Road
STARTING NEXT SATURDAY
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LEADER of MEN...and of WOMEN!
Not since Warner Baxter thrilled you in "In Old Arizona", such a glorious figure! Not since "Viva Villa" such magnificent romance!

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TO-DAY—WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 3-30 FOR THE BARA WAFAT HOLIDAY!
THE FINEST URDU TALKIE TO SEE DURING BARA WAFAT WEEK!
NAZAR-KA-SHIKAR
MUSLIM MAGNIFICENCE-POMP-GLORY-POWER IN THE ZENITH!
The noblest love episode ever presented in Indian Talkies
14 Tuneful SONGS!
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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Amarnath's Great Performance

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

As was expected, the Indian Cricketers suffered their fifth defeat of the tour at the hands of Essex by the substantial margin of 7 wickets. Defeats and draws have become such a regular feature of the tour by now that we have come to expect one or the other almost as a matter of course. When the day of victory will arrive, Dame Fortune alone can tell. The only outstanding feature of the match was the grand performance of Amarnath who had the proud distinction of scoring a century in each of the innings. This is, indeed, a great achievement by itself. But its value is tremendously enhanced by the fact that he did this when almost every other batsman in the team had miserably failed. He now stands head and ahoulders over all his colleagues by putting on three centuries to his credit so far. He was again most successful with the leather having knocked down four wickets for 54 runs. With the confidence he has now gained we may hope he will give us more of his brilliant performances.

DULEEP'S RECORD

The only other Indian batsman who has scored a century in each innings in England is K. S. Duleepsinghji. He did this on three occasions, namely, 115 and 246, Sussex vs. Kent, at Hastings, 1929; 116 and 102 (not out) Sussex vs. Middlesex at Lord's 1930; and 125 and 103 Gentlemen vs. Players, at Lord's, 1930. Ill-health prevented 'Duleep' from making further additions to these splendid records. Let us hope that now that Amarnath has found Duleep's footsteps, he would try to follow them with profound zeal and devotion. And need I say that his colleagues would do well to emulate his fine example?

TWO GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

Despite the fact that Essex was without the services of their great speed-merchant, M. S. Nichols, who visited this country with Jardine's M.C.C. team in 1933-34 and who created many havocs in our ranks, the Indian tourists found the county as dangerous as did South Africans last year. Essex which finished ninth in the league last season, was credited with two great achievements—"Sharing with Gloucestershire the distinction of alone defeating the South Africans and having the unique triumph of getting out Yorkshire for only 31 runs, incidentally being the sole county who twice dismissed the champions for under three figures in a match, as well as inflicting the solitary defeat sustained."

HOW SOUTH AFRICA LOST

Thanks chiefly to the deadly bowling of Lt. J. W. A. Stephenson, and Nichols who captured ten and six wickets respectively for 110 and 98 runs. Essex was able to vanquish the South Africans by the identical margin of seven wickets. This Stephenson is, I believe, the same player who took part in the Quadrangular in 1923 and scored 135 against the Parsis. The "Springboks" lost the first four of their wickets for only 23. Then I. J. Seidle (69) and E. J. Dalton (117) made a magnificent fifth wicwet stand for 164 runs and helped the side considerably. But their innings terminated at 250.

STRONG BOWLING AND SOUND BATTING

The home team replied with 302 in which Cutmore (72), N. G. Wykes (46) and Ray Smith (43) were the chief contributors. In their second innings the visitors were dismissed for 223. Dalton was again the highest scorer of his side with 65. Cutmore and Nichols subdued the South African bowlers so well that Essex knocked up 172 runs for the loss of three wickets only and won the match. Cutmore remained unbeaten with 59, while Nichols scored 70.

A TERRIELE LANDSLIDE

Indians were almost in a similar plight losing four wickets for 29 runs—the first three having gone with 10 on the board But for Amarnath's determined stand which produced a faultless 130, the whole side might have been routed under 50. Banerjee was the only other batsman who entered double-figures (24). His partnership with Amarnath which produced 70 for the eighth wicket, was a praiseworthy effort. The total rose to 184 of which 10 was claimed by extras. Now it will be interesting to note the scores of the others which are as follows:—Hindlekar (0), Mushtaq Ali (1), Nayudu (2), Jai (5), Palia (6), Vizianagram (4), Amir Elahi (0), Nissar (0 not out)—eight batsmen shared 18 runs between them!

A RECORD PARTNERSHIP

Essex faced a collapse as dangerous as their adversaries. They found Banerjee and Amarnath in topping form which accounted for five of their wickets for 81 runs. At this juncture, Cutmore took things in hand and stopped the rot. He was later joined by Peter Smith who established a record eighth-wicket partnership for Essex which realised 215 runs. Both these batsmen recorded a century each in their favour. Cutmore having 137 and Smith 105 in a stand of 250 and 160 minutes respectively. Their respective boundary strokes were 15 and 11.

The home innings ended at 351. Amarnath and Banerjee bagged 4 wickets each for 54 and 115 respectively. The remaining array of bowlers including Nissar, Baqua Jilani, Mushtaq Ali, Amir Elahi, Nayudu and Palia was practically futile. Nissar's one wicket cost him 60 runs.

BANERJEE'S CREDITABLE SHOW

With 167 runs in arrears, the tourists entered on their second venture. Palia helped Amarnath to raise the score to 74 for two Then commenced the third collapse of the match. Within the space of 33 runs. Indians lost 5 more wickets. When an innings defeat seemed imminent, Amarnath and Banerjee came to the rescue of their side once again. From 107 they raised the total to 216 for the eithth wicket. Playing capital cricket lasting over 190 minutes, he announced his second faultless century (107) which included 17 fours. At the termination of the Indians innings at 227, Banerjee carried his bat for a valuable 36. Peter and Ray Smith captured 4 and 3 wickets respectively for 46 and 61.

Essex had to surrender three wickets to Amarnath and Nayudu to compile the necessary 61 runs to win the match. Bravo Amarnath!

Another Bombay-Heston Flight

S. H. Engineer (left), student, and Mr. P. Stone, Ground Engineer, of the Bombay Flying Club, will start this morning from the Juhu Aerodrome on an instructional flight to Heston (England).

Mr. Lalit Chandra Datta, an enterprising Assamese "All-India Cycle tourist" has arrived in Bombay, after "doing" 11,000 and odd miles on his byke. Starting from Gauhati on 24th April 1935, Mr. Datta cycled his way to Burma and from there, taking a steamer to Calcutta, toured Bengal, Behar and Orissa, U.P., C.P., Delhi, Punjab, North West Frontier Province, as far as Landi Kotal beyond the Khyber Pass, Kashmir and Jammu, Delhi, Gwalior and then via Agra to Bombay, arriving here on the 31st inst. After a week's stay in Bombay, Mr. Datta intends tournig the Deccan and Southern India.

Tata Mill Social

The workers of Tata Mills celebrated their yearly Satya Narayan Maha Pooja on Saturday the 30th May, at night, in the compound of the Mills. The Pooja was ceremoniously celebrated in a tastefully decorated Pandal and was attended by thousands of workers. Prof. Likhite's "Jadhu" and the "lathi" and "jambiya" performance of the small girls of the Veer Baji Sena Dal added to the interest of the function.

A social gathering of workers was also arranged. Khan Bhadur D. B. Cooper presided. It was attended by Sir H. P. Mody, Seth Sorabji Saklatwalla, Rao Bahadur Aswale, Mr. Surve, Dr. Ganpatrao Bhonsale, Mansingrao Jagtap, Prosecutor Kothare, Asst. Labour Officer Mr. Bagve, P.S. Gaokar, P. R. Mulay, Manager Darugalla and others.

Rao Bahadur Aswale, Mr. Surve, Dr. Ganpatrao Bhonsale and Mansingrao Jagtap spoke. The Asst. Manager Pawari spoke on behalf of the owners and explained the co-operation of workers and owners and promised that in prosperity of the mills the owners would surely see the interest of the workers.

Khan Bahadur Cooper, the President of the day in his remark, thanked the organizers and all their co-workers and urged all assembled to be united without the distinction of caste or creed, and devote themselves whole-heartedly to the service of the Mills.

After light refreshments a vote of thanks was proposed to the President, and the function came to a close.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—

GSD 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m.), GSG 11.75 Mc|s (25.53m.) (from 9 p.m. to close).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Short story.
7-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m. Pianoforte interlude.
9-25 p.m. The news and announcements.
9-45 p.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
10 p.m. "Down to the Sea in Ships —Sea Communications: (8) Seen from the Bridge" An officer.
10-20 p.m. The BBC Dance Orchestra (cont'd.)

Bombay Programmes:

VUB 350.9 metres. 855 kc|s. 31.36 metres 9565 kc|s.
ID-E-MILAD.
10 a.m. SB Light classic music: Khan Saheb Vilayat Hussein Khan.
11-30 a.m. Hawaiian Guitar Master Jakkir.
12-30 p.m. The Radio Quartet.
5 p.m. Children's Hour Peggy Stainforth.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Marathi songs Venubai Dewastali of Poona.
7 p.m. Exposition of Gatha Ervad Framarz A. Bode.
7-15 p.m. "Untouchable Girl" (A Tradegy in Gujerati) presented by L.H. Ghelani and his Party.
7-45 p.m. Talk "Id-e-Miladum Nabi" Nawab Abdul Wanib Sahib Gazi of Gowardha.
8 p.m. "Venerable Wife" (a Farce in Urdu).
8-15 p.m. News in Hindi.
8-30 p.m. Sarangi solo Munir Kha.
8-40 p.m. Ahmed Dilawar in Special Id programme.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: "How will Architects meet the Problems caused by Motor Transport" by H. E. Ormerod, J.P.
10 p.m. General Motors Symphony Orchestra conducted by Erno Rapee, Soloist.

Calcutta Programmes:

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kcs. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kcs.
12-36 p.m. SB "Ten a Penny"—A Play with music.
1-36 p.m. Talk "Playgrounds of Europe" by Kamal Bose
1-51 p.m. Panchali by Gour Mohan Mukherjee.
2-21 p.m. Selections from Gramophone records.
2-36 p.m. Kathakata by Pt. Raghunath Bhattacharya.
5-36 p.m. Recitation from the holy Quran by Hafi Muteheruddin Ahmad.
5-51 p.m. Light Bengali Songs Muktipada Datta.
6-1 p.m. Umapada Bhattacharya.
6-16 p.m. Sunil Chandra Das.
6-26 p.m. "Leaving the Shores of India in Search of Local Self-Government" Air Mail Letter from Biren Roy, India's Representative at the World Municipal Congress, Berlin.
6-41 p.m. Light Bengali songs Suprova Ghose.
6-56 p.m. Kamala Roy.
7-11 p.m. Amiyax Sircar.
7-31 p.m. Bina Chowdhury.
7-51 p.m. SB News in English
8-6 p.m. SB A Light Variety Concert Jack Holmes and his Trio.
8-51 p.m. SB Weather forecast, General news bulletin, Market prices, Jute and gunny closing rates (in Bengali).
9-6 p.m. SB Vocal music (Bengali-Kamalabala.
9-26 p.m. SB Mystery by X.
9-46 p.m. SB Bengali Song by Binapany.
10-6 p.m. SB Weather forecast 2nd News Bulletin, Market prices Jute and Gunny closing rates (in English).

Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340.136 metres. 882 kc|s.
8 a.m. "Naat" by Badrun Nisa.
8-10 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra Bhabas.
8-20 a.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere:
"Ai nala-i-dil sunn tham tham ke asar karna.
"Nazuk hai bahut koi ispar bhi nazar karna." (Bekhud).

(Continued in Col. 5).

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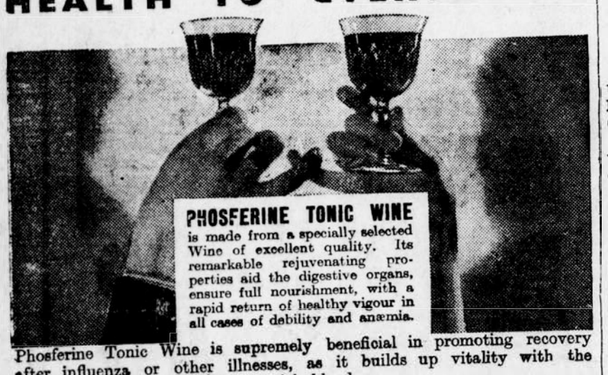
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is made from a specially selected Wine of excellent quality. Its remarkable rejuvenating properties aid the digestive organs, ensure full nourishment, with a rapid return of healthy vigour in all cases of debility and anæmia.

Phosferine Tonic Wine is supremely beneficial in promoting recovery after influenza or other illnesses, as it builds up vitality with the strengthened circulation of new rich blood.

A Most Delightful Beverage. Grateful and Comforting.

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BEST UTERINE TONIC

Cures: Menstrual pain and disorders, Frequent and Suppressed menses, Excessive and Scanty discharge, Whites, Sterility, Hysteria, Headache and Backache, Indigestion, Asthma, etc.

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AUSTRALIA JUST BEATS AMERICA

PHILADELPHIA: June 1.

In the Davis Cup Tennis contest between America and Australia, Crawford beat Allison 4—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Crawford volleyed recklessly yet with precision and his success was due to forcefulness. He took risks despite the importance of the occasion, but Allison was out of championship form.

Budge beat Quist 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. Quist often netted and lacked Budge's stamina and speed.—Reuter.

"Times Of India" Employees' Co-op. Credit Society

The first general meeting and the opening ceremony of the "Times of India" Employees Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., was held on Saturday in the premises of the Times of India Press, with Mr. H. W. Smith, in the chair.

The Organisers' Report which was read by the Hon. Secretary, stated that about three or four months ago a move was made to form a Co-operative Credit Society and so quick was the response from the employees who numbered about 2,000 that it was possible to register the Society on the 1st of May 1936. Along with the usual features of a Co-opertive Credit Society, there was a scheme for promoting thrift among the members. The Society had at present a membership of about 650, which, it was hoped, would reach 660 within the next month.

MAIN OBJECT

Mr. H. W. Smith declaring the Society open said that the scheme was a good one, but, unless it was worked strictly, according to the bye-laws, it would lack success. He promised all support and co-operation from the management for the successful working of the Society.

Mr. K. G. Prabhu stressed on certain aspects of the co-operative movement and commended the new organisation to those present. The bye-laws of the Society were then adopted and office-bearers were elected.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mr Prabhu the function terminated.

KOLHAPUR WRESTLER LOSES TITLE

Tadakhe Defeats Pratapsingh In Championship Bout

KOLHAPUR.

The much talked of wrestling match between the local Champion, Pratapsingh, Pardeshi, and Tadakhe, a wrestler of repute from the Kolhapur State, took place at Kolhapur in the presence of His Highness the Maharaja. The bout was staged on the Khas Bag maidan where thousands flocked to witness the contest for which a silver mace was offered.

Tadakhe was more aggressive while Pratapsingh relied chiefly on his tremendous strength. The bout had lasted 20 minutes when Pratapsingh complained of a pain in the arm pit and left the arena.

Returning to the fray Pratapsingh proved an easy victim for his opponent who threw him.

The Silver Mace, the symbol of success, was then presented to the victor, who was taken in procession through the town.

MUBARIK ALI FOR JAMNAGAR

LAHORE.

Northern India has lost a prominent cricketer in Mubarik Ali, who left Lahore on Wednesday for Jamnagar State, where he has accepted an appointment. Mubarik Ali played for the Mahomedans in the last Quadrangular tournament at Bombay.

Many good cricketers have left Northern India recently notably Mahomed Nissar and Amarnath.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

8-30 a.m. Karrar Husain Jaltrang —Jonpuri.
8-35 a.m. Badrun Nisa:
"Dil ko dard ashna kia tu ne,
"Dard-i-dilko dawa kia tu ne" (Hali).
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani) "Girls of Delhi" by Hafia Khwaja.
9 a.m. Ghulam Sabir Sarangi—Bhairvin.
9-10 a.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere Qawwali.
9-30 a.m. Haidar Husain Chughtai Sarsawati Veena—Deskar.
9-40 a.m. Badrun Nisa:
"Mar hi dalte hain gesuon wale dil ko,
"Pech par pech hain Allah bacha le dil ko." (Amir Minai).
"Woh parda ru-i-puranwar se utha na sake,
"Ham apne soe hue bakht ko jaga na sake" (Noor).
1 p.m. Indian recorded music.
6 p.m. Sahnai.
6-10 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere: "Wuh shama ujala jis ne kia chalis baras tak gharon men" (Zafar Ali Khan) Quwwalt.
6-30 p.m. Piare Imammudin "Gulshan-i-Jannat" (Hafeez).
7 p.m. Malang Khan of Hoshiarpur Sur Bahar—Purba.
7-15 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere Thumri and Dadra.
7-30 p.m. "Salam" (Hafeez).
7-40 p.m. Badurn Nisa Geet.
8 p.m. P. S. Mukerji Sarod—Hamir Kalyan.
8-5 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of i-Sahar" (Hafeez).
Ajmere a selection from "Jalwamri.
8-15 p.m. Piare Immamuddin Thumri.
8-30 p.m. Talk (Hindustani) "I'd-i-Milad-i-Nabi"
8-45 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra Ecstasy.
8-55 p.m. Piare Immamuddin:
"Harhaba Sayyad-i-Makki Madani-u-Arabi."
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk (English) "The Way of the World" by Dr. P.P. Pillai.
10 p.m. An Orchestral Programme by His Excellency the Viceroy's Orchestra.

For Fashion with Economy

Mysore Silk Fabrics

GEORGETTES. CREPES. SATINS
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Made by the Govt. Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore from purest Mysore Silk

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jeth Sud 13, 1992
Muslim: Rabialaval 12, 1355
Parsi: Deh 1, 1305
Hightide: 11-14, 22-37
Lowtide: 4-17; 7-06
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 13m.
Id-e-Milad: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Prophet's Birthday Celebrations: Mass Meeting at (C.J. Hall, 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Brotherhood the "Work of enlisting voters under the New Constitution will be undertaken immediately." Those of the volunteers who are willing to work in 'D' Ward are requested to see the Secretary of the Kanara Brotherhood Bangadwadi, 302B, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay, 4 for further particulars between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m.

GHEE FAKER CONVICTED

A Devraj Lachhman, Vendor of the Shop at No. 212-J, Panjrapole Road, New Building, was fined Rs. 150 in default, to undergo 2 months' Simple Imprisonment, on May 29 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 90.4 per cent.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Strathnaver" with the Mails from London of 21st ultimo arived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 31st idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In the ordinary course, she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 4th instant.

The "Strathnaver" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.

REGAL

DAILY 3 SHOWS: AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ROBERT DONAT

—Sensational Star of "THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO" at his romantic best in—

THE GHOST GOES WEST

YES . . . EVEN GHOSTS HAVE THEIR ROMANTIC MOMENTS!

You'll enjoy every laugh-a-minute situation!

Also—

"PLUTO'S JUDGMENT"

All-Colour "Mickey Mouse"!

: : NEXT SATURDAY : :

Wheeler & Woolsey in "SILLY BILLIES"

PAULETTE'S BIRTHDAY!

COME—JOIN IN THE FUN! Free SOUVENIRS, Birthday CAKE & assorted SWEETS will be distributed!

121-122-123 Shows at

CAPITOL

DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN UNITED ARTISTS'

MODERN TIMES

with

PAULETTE GODDARD

Plans open at the Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Modern Times." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tough Guy." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Hyde Park Corner." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Professional Soldier." Time as usual.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dames." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Triya Charitra." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Miss Frontier Mail." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Aseer-I-Havis." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
PATHE—"Desire." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Curly Top." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"A Tale of Two Cities." Time as usual.
REGAL—"The Ghost Goes West." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Akkal-no-Bardan." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Colleen". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON —"Nazar-Ka-Shikar." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Dil-Ka-Daku." Time as usual.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

CAMA—Mrs. Shirinbai Muncherji died on Tuesday 2nd June 1936. Funeral Ceremony at her residence Convalescent Home, Bandra, on Wednesday morning at 7 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. steamer "Borneo Maru" left Sakito on May 29 and is due to arrive in Bombay on June 23.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

There will be a Harikatha Kalashepam on "Seetha Kalyanam" to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. by Varakavi S. T. Venkata Rav of Salem in the Samaj Hall.

HINDU NATIONALISTS' MEETING

A meeting of Hindu Nationalists of Bombay and Suburbs will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. at Dr. Athavale's Dispensary, 1st Floor, Tribhuvan Terrace, Opp. Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road.

BHARAT AND CO'S NEW OFFICES.

Srimati Sarojini Naidu will declare open at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday) the offices of Messrs. Bharat and Company, at Jermahal, Dhobitalao, as chief organisers and Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon of the Gujrat Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

MAHA RUDRA CEREMONY

A Mount Abu correspondent writes:—"A Maha Rudra will be performed at Mount Abu (Rajputana) under the patronage of Brahmchari Shri Virogiji Girnariji Maharaj commencing from 3rd inst. The 'Purnahuti' of this grand function will be on the 8th inst. Pandits and saints will assemble. For details write to Maha Rudra Committee, Shanti Sadan, Mount Abu.

SHREE TARUN GUJARATI SAHITYA SABHA

Under the auspices of the Shree Tarun Gujarati Sahitya Sabha (Youths' Literary Association) a meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge, when Mr. Jeffery Farnol, the famous English novelist and film story writer will deliver a lecture on "A Chat on old Books". Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu will preside.

MASS MEETING AT C. J. HALL

Under the auspices of 63 Associations in Bombay a mass meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall in commemoration of the Holy Prophet's Birthday Anniversary.

Nawab Abdul Wahid Sahib Gazi of Gerwardha (C.P.) will preside, and Mr. K. L. Gauba of Lahore will perform the opening ceremony.

Dr. Ambedker, Mr. Abdullah Gandhi, Moulana Natiq of Nagpur, Pandit Abdul Karim Mahashe, and others will speak on the Life of the Holy Prophet.

PROCESSION FROM KHILAFAT HOUSE.

A procession of the local Islamic Volunteers, Akhadas and Na'at Khans will start from the Khilafat House, to-day (Wednesday) on the occasion of the Holy Prophet's Birthday, and after going through the various Islamic Mohallas will terminate at the Chota Qabristan at about 7 p.m. when a meeting will be held and Maulana Shaukat Ali will deliver a short speech

APPEAL TO WOMEN VOTERS

The Secretary of the Election Propaganda Committee of "C" Ward appeals to the women Voters as follows:

This is the first time that the following rights are granted to women:

1 The lady who can read and write in some languages selected by her, has a right to vote.

2. The lady whose husband is an income-tax payer or a payer of rents Rs. 10 per month has a vote.

There are special forms for women voters and the forms duly filled in should reach the office of the "C" Ward Committee or the centres appointed by the Committee in the "C" Ward, before July 3, 1936.

Stri Mandals should help the Committee in enrolling the names of women.

For further particulars, please see the Secretary in the office or phone No. 25923.

SIR P. T. VILLAGE SCHOOLS

Applications For Extensions Called For

The Secretary, Sir P. T. Village School Building Fund Committee, writes:—

The Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Village School Building Scheme, having now completed 100 school buildings, including those sanctioned under construction and already constructed, in the Surat District, including the one at Leper Asylum at Surat and the one in Daman, the following further addition to the activities of the Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas's School Committee is notified for general information.

EXTENSIONS SCHEME

The healthy and attractive new buildings have proved a boon to village people and have worked a wonderful change in their outlook. The number of pupils attending school at such places is increasing and some of these new school buildings are reported to be too small to accommodate the pupils seeking admission there. As a result of this, requests have been coming in for extensions of the existing buildings built under the scheme. The matter was brought to the notice of Sir Purshotamdas and he has been pleased to take up this question of extensions. He has already given his consent to the construction—of course, according to his scheme—of extensions to two schools, one being Kachholi Girls' School (Jalalpore Taluka), sanctioned last December, and the other Syadla Boys' school (Peta Mahal Valod) sanctioned this month

Villages which need such extensions may, therefore, take further advantage of this scheme and apply to Sir Purshotamdas through the Secretary of his Building Committee (Senior Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat) or through the Administrative Officer, District School Board, Surat.

B. B. & C. I. Rly. Remove Restrictions

(From A Correspondent)

The B.B. & C.I. Rly., had discontinued to issue tickets from Bombay Central to Godhra, according to the new time table. A letter was addressed to the authorities by the Kumar Electric Equipment Company, to discontinue the restrictions, as it caused much inconvenience to the passengers on the Godhra-Lunawada and Godhra-Anand Sections.

As a result of this, the restrictions of booking Inter-class passengers from Bombay Central to Godhra have been removed.

MORE MEMBERS JOIN DOCK WORK' UNION UNION

(From A Correspondent)

At a meeting held opposite Wadi Bunder on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. Madan Shetty, General Secretary of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union, nearly 200 men working in the Mazagaon Docks, decided to join the Dock Workers' Union en-bloc.

It may be recalled that these workers are carrying on agitation against victimisation by the Mazagaon Dock officials (authorities of the Workshop) under the leadership of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala. Up to this time they were carrying on the agitation under the auspices of the temporary committee formed by them.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Tejasingh, Indrasingh Janmohamed, Bukhari, Gaffar, Kondvikar and others. The speaker stressed the need of a strong union in order to meet the offensive of the employers. The Bombay Dock Workers' Union being the only fighting Union they decided to join the Union enbloc, passing a resolution by raising of their hands.

FREE MEDICAL HELP FOR THE POOR

S. Indians To Open Dispensary At Matunga

(From A Correspondent)

Before long the South Indian Residents of Bombay will have to their credit another very useful institution in the form of a free dispensary. It is mainly intended to cater to the medical needs of the poor residents of Matunga, Dadar and Parel and Dharavi and the neighbourhood. Though it is organised by the South Indians the Dispensary will be open to all classes without distinction of caste or creed. An energetic committee of workers, with Mr. A. Sathanathan as President, is very busy collecting funds and making necessary arrangements to have the dispensary opened during the week. Leading South Indian citizens like Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, Mr. Sundaram, Rao Bahadur Ramaswamiah and Mr. P. V. S. Iyer are behind the laudable enterprise.

It is a matter for congratulation that the Organisers have secured the honorary services of Dr. S. R. Nair, for the dispensary.

SMALL-POX IN CITY

39 Attacks And 22 Deaths In Last Week

The following is a report of the Health of Bombay for the week ending May 30:—

Out of the total mortality of 642, 215 were infants under one year of age.

Small-pox caused 39 attacks (including one imported from Santa Cruz) and 22 deaths. Plague and Cholera were absent. There were 5 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-Spinal fever caused 7 attacks and 4 deaths.

PALESTINE ARABS

Appeal To India For Funds

Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan the President of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen of Bombay has received the following cable from the Shubban Al-Muslimeen headquarters:—

Cairo 1st June.

"Palestine events are the natural result of the Arab and Muslim intention to defend homes and the Holy Place against Zionist aggression. Passive resistance continued for forty days. People are starving. Struggle for the defence of Holy Places continues. An Egyptian committee was formed to collect subscriptions. Indian subscription is sorely needed."

MUSLIM GIRL

Joins Uday Shankar's Troupe

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL)

It is reliably understood that Miss Uzra Mumtaz, a Muslim girl who belongs to a distinguished U.P. family, is shortly sailing for Europe to join Uday Shankar's troupe of Indian dancers. Her elder sister, Zobra Mumtaz is already touring with Shanker and has won wide appreciation as an interpretor of Indian dance art.

Miss Uzra Mumtaz who is about twenty years old has received her education at the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, where she distinguished herself as an amateur dancer of great charm and delightful grace. Like her elder sister she too had not only a flair, but a passion, for dancing.

Zobra and Uzra are, perhaps, the only two educated Muslim girls who have taken to a dancing career, despite protests from the orthodox sections of their community.

Miss Uzra Mumtaz sails by this week's mail boat.

NEW GOVT. LOAN

Notes Ready For Delivery

Government Promissory Notes of the new 2 3/4 per cent Loan 1948-52 are now ready, and will be delivered over the counter of the Public Debt Office, Bombay, against the relative discharged receipts.

ADDITIONAL SEATS ON B. P. C. C.

Nominations Called For

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. have issued the following to the Press:—

Under Articles VIII (a) and XVIII (a) (ii) of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress as amended at the Lucknow Congress, the election of nine additional members to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee shall take place on Sunday, the 21st of June 1936, in all the seven Wards of the City. The nine seats are distributed among the Wards in the following manner:

A 1; B 1; C 2; D 2; E 1; F 1; and G 1.

NOMINATION PAPERS.

The nomination for election duly proposed and seconded by qualified Congress members must reach the office of the B.P.C.C. (Congress House, Bombay 4) on or before Saturday, the 13th of June 1936, at or before 8 p.m. (S. T.) Under Art. III, Clause 9 of the B.P.C.C. Constitution, the nomination of each candidate shall be proposed and seconded by at least one duly qualified member entitled to vote in the constituency for which the candidate is nominated. The nomination papers can be had from the office of the B.P.C.C. on application.

B.P.C.C. TO CONDUCT ELECTION

In case there are more candidates for a particular constituency than the seats allotted to it, there shall be election according to the Rules of the Constitution. The elections will be conducted by the B.P.C.C. through their own polling officers. The time and polling places for various Wards will be announced later on.

Voter's Qualifications: For the purpose of this election, only those primary members who were included in the lists of 1935 of these Wards and who were entitled to vote at the time of the last general election, shall be entitled to vote.

Candidate's Qualifications: The candidate shall have to be duly qualified voter and he shall have to be a habitual wearer wholly of hand-spun and hand-woven Khadder.

Awards For Service To Islam

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Islam Seva Samaj announces that it will be awarding for the year 1355, three Gold Service Medals to three persons from all over the world who have rendered meritorious service to Islam. The public are requested to forward names of such persons whom they consider deserving of the honour giving details of services rendered before 1st Ramzan (16-12-36). Results will be announced through papers on Ramzan Idd (15-1-37).

Treasury Bills

During the week ended 29th May 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,40,00,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Silence Squad At Work

The order creating a "silence zone" in the Fort area for motor vehicles plying between 11 p. m., and 6 a. m., came into force on Monday. The enforcement was successful, though some of the motor cars were forced to sound the horns, to warn the victorias driven by half-sleepy drivers and a few pedestrians, who have developed what may be called the "horn sense", to such an extent, that they would not take note of any passing motor vehicle, unless the horn is sounded! In fact, some of them feel as though they had missed something, if a car passes by them without sounding the horn. A representative of the "Chronicle" passed through some of the streets in the silence zone at about 1 a. m., in a car and he found that at certain junctions such as Boribunder, Flora Fountain, Churchgate Station junction, and the Ballard Road turning, the sounding of the horn was found necessary, unless a car had to wait and take its chance till the way was clear. But the night was allowed to remain calm, with the barbabarous rau-cousness of the electric horns conspicuous by its absence. A number of police officers and men were on duty at junctions to watch how the order was observed by the motorists. But it will not be surprising to learn that the order did not appear to have reached the ears of the motorists, especially professional drivers in the distant northern parts of the city. Within the next few days, there is no doubt, every driver would have come to realise the significance of the order.

The Other Side

Meanwhile one question has automatically come to the forefront, with the monsoon about to set in in a day or two. A heavy downpour accompanied by a strong gale occurred at Chowpathy on Sunday evening, indicating that Bombay is not too far off the "big rains". Will this experiment prove successful, if tried in these already trying conditions? Pedestrians will undoubtedly fare the worst in the experiment, in the monsoon conditions. It was pointed out in these columns that the present scheme had its draw-backs. And one of them is that the time chosen for carrying it out is quite the wrong one. Bulb horns are not such a great nuisance as other types, and sooner the police authorities modify their orders the better it would be in the interests of the motorists and the pedestrians as well. There does not seem to be any prospect of enforcing this order at any time, in the near future, throughout the city or any other part for the matter of that, with a chance of success. Such an order above everything else, places a premium on danger to human life. It is, therefore, suggested that in the present "silence zone", the order should be modified to the extent of permitting the use of bulb-horns only and prohibiting the electric hooter during the fixed hours. This modified order may be in force until the monsoon season is over and then if the police authorities want to make the silence complete, they can bring into force an order similar to the present one. Whatever may be the orders during the other times of the year, it is obvious such an order cannot be enforced in any part of the city during the monsoon, consistent with safety. There is no such thing as the "other side of the question" here, as the experiment ought not to be tried at all in these conditions. There is enough rain to harass the pedestrian. He need not have a nightmare also of a "dumb" driver knocking him down at any moment.

MINISTER'S ASSURANCE TO KHAR RESIDENTS

Elaborate Plans Under Contemplation For Removing Scarcity Of Water Supply

(From a Correspondent)

At the request of the Pathare Prabhu Housing Co-operative Society, Limited, the Hon'ble Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Minister for Local Self-Government, visited Khar on Monday in company with Mr. M. S. Jayakar, Collector of Bombay, in connection with the problem of water scarcity.

A reception was arranged at the bungalow of Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao.

During the short discussion with a representative gathering, the Minister referred to the inadequacy of water and said that since the time the deputation of the P. P. Housing Co-operative Society waited on him a month back, the problem had received his attention which with the assistance of Mr. H. T. Sorley and Mr. M. S. Jayakar, he has now tackling.

As a temporary measure of relief, the matters have been removed, resulting in increase of pressure. This, innovation, he asserted, would provide for all ground-floor tenements in Khar a better supply of water during day and night. He assured the residents of Khar that elaborate plans were being contemplated which, he hoped, would soon materialise and provide an adequate supply of water to meet the wants of the public.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Primary education is making rapid strides in the suburbs. Bandra has got many primary schools where both English and the vernacular, are taught.

Parle I am told at present has one school and Andheri has six attended by about 1092 pupils, whose expenditure, I understand, according to certain rules is to be shared by the District Local Board and the Municipality.

THAT ANDHERI-VERSOVA ROAD.

The question of Andheri-Versova road, which has been so often talked about in the Press is I understand, at last going to be settled before long. On Sunday a public meeting of the residents of Andheri, Versova and surrounding places was held under the presidentship of Mr. F. C. Sajun at Picnic cottages Versova.

Mr. Sajun referred to the deplorable condition of the road which caused much inconvenience to the general public and the residents of Versova and surrounding villages.

After many more speeches the meeting unanimously resolved that the presidents and chairmen of the Ville Parle Municipality, the Suburbs District Local Board and the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee should meet to think of ways and means for the improvement of this road.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	8 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 60
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at	8 50

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. "Strathnaver" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 4th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-00 p.m. on Thursday the 4th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "China Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 3rd instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Mayebashi Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 4th instant.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1936

SOME RAILWAY PROBLEMS

The first annual conference of the new G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, held at Manmad on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi, raises several issues of interest to all the railways in the country and through them to the public at large. The railways constitute one of the most important departments of the nation's activities and for that very reason the State is steadily obtaining direct control over them, though it has not yet gone far enough in this direction. It is, however, a truism to say that, though the railways should belong to the State, they should be managed on sound business lines, without, of course, reducing the efficiency of this important public utility service. Unfortunately, for years past Governfailed to do so with the result that during the last several years of depression they have suffered heavy losses. One of the ways to combat the depression would have been, as Mr. Joshi remarked in his presidential speech, to reduce rates and fares not only to maintain the traffic but also to develop and extend it. But the railway authorities failed to follow this policy on anything like an adequate scale and relied unduly on retrenchment, and that, too, of a misdirected kind. That adversely affected efficiency in some respects, which by increasing losses created a vicious circle which the authorities have yet to break through.

Unwise Retrenchment

We do not suggest that there is no room for retrenchment in the management of railways during years of depression. Economy is as essential in this State department as in every other. But it should be wise and never such as to prejudice efficiency. The entire Railway establishment is topheavy. Wise economy would begin the rapid Indianisation of the entire Railway Service and the appointment of men solely by merit and not on communal lines. But this sound policy is not yet followed. Many high jobs are given to Europeans and Anglo-Indians more on racial grounds than on grounds of merit; and to disarm opposition to this scandalous injustice, jobs are promised to some other communities also. And whenever there is special need for economy, the axe falls, not upon these higher jobs, but upon the many lower ones. When retrenchment is found unavoidable, it should be carried out on an equitable basis and should begin with the reduction of the higher salaries.

Reform The Railways

One of the natural results of the inefficient and unbusinesslike policy of the railway authorities is that in many places they find it difficult to compete with motor bus services. Instead, however, of making the railways more popular by reducing the fares and increasing the amenities for the majority of the passengers the railway authorities seriously talk of restricting bus services. During his visit to Bombay a few days ago Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner of Railways in India, remarked to a "Chronicle" representative: "It is quite clear that uneconomic competition by duplication of transport is not in the best interests of the country. I do not think that it is realised that the present position is not only doing serious harm to railway finances but it is also harming people who would be prepared to run really efficient road services. Railways are often asked to improve their services. Improvement is difficult, if not impossible, when much valuable traffic is being taken from the railways by a form of transport which is being run uneconomically and inefficiently." Now, no sensible person will be impressed by the charge that the bus services are run uneconomically and that the people harm themselves by preferring the "inefficient" bus services to the railways. It is ridiculous to suggest that the proprietors of the bus services persistently carry on uneconomic unprofitable concerns or that the people, too, do not know their own interests so well as the Chief Commissioner of Railways. It is certainly necessary for Government to safeguard bus passengers against risks from inefficient buses. But to go further and restrict bus service in general because it exposes the inefficiency of the railways will be a grossly unfair misuse of authority and a disservice to the public. If railways are properly and economically managed, they have nothing to fear from the buses, but will rather be helped by them as feeders to railway transport. Let the railways learn to make themselves more popular by increasing the amenities of their patrons and reducing their fares instead of injuring a humble but enterprising competitor.

Far Eastern Scene

Events in the Far East are moving with such rapidity that one would not be surprised if the situation takes a very grave turn Immediate declaration of war against Japan is urged in a telegram to the Central Government from authorities in South China. The Japanese Foreign Office authorities have summarily rejected the protest of the Chinese Ambassador against the increase of Japanese troops in North China, on conveniently vague grounds of "unrest and Communist activities." Meanwhile Japanese forces are being reinforced briskly and the bombing incident—itself a suspicious affair—has supplied them with a good excuse for doubling the pace of reinforcement. The threat to the Chinese Mayor of Tientsin has, however, failed and he has returned to his post of duty in defiance of the Japanese and with the support of General Sung-Chek Yuan's 29th Army. What the Japanese reaction to this would be cannot be forecasted with any certainty But, in view of the present temper of the Japanese militarists and the state of high tension that exists in Tientsin as evidenced by the students' strike, nothing would be impossible and further Japanese aggression may begin any moment. Intoxicated by their passion for power and egged on by Jingoes at home, Japanese militarists in charge of affairs in North China can hardly be expected to exercise any restraint. And knowing the impotence of the League as a defender of Peace, they find nothing to stop them from realising their imperialist ambitions. The Chancellor of the Chung-Shan University, who is proceeding to Europe, has, in an interview to Reuter's correspondent, said that his object was to arouse Western political leaders to the realisation of the need for resisting Japan. He will soon be completely disillusioned and if he is going to secure the support of Mussolini and Hitler, he will be doing a disservice to his country. He is right when he says that China must fight Japan not only to save herself but also mankind. But China must rely on her own strength in doing so.

Significant Appeal

The appeal issued by the All-India Women's Conference regarding the enrolment of women voters is not only thoroughly welcome but extremely significant. This is the first occasion when Indian women are showing such lively interest in the elections, and it is, of course, entirely in keeping with the spirit of the times. Not that the women's Conference is enamoured of the new reforms; far from it! The statement condemns them as 'inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing. Still, contesting the coming election will be a sort of political education for Indian women and it will create a consciousness of their rights as citizens. The conference, therefore, has rightly decided to start a countrywide propaganda, to enlist women voters and to educate them in the opportunities and responsibilities that await them in the new legislatures. The warning issued against 'deviating from the fundamental principles advocated by the conference' is, again, far from superfluous, considering that women, too, are divided into communal groups inspite of the emphatic protest raised against this reactionary step by the various women's organisations from the very beginning. The conference advises women to get themselves enrolled through the literary qualification and not under the wife-hood franchise,—advice which, though it is not exactly complimentary to the male sex, indicates the underlying earnestness, as also the keen desire to retain their identity as a group. We would very much wish that the womens' conference cooperates with the Congress, in fighting the elections, so that while educating their particular electorate, they will also be creating wider sympathies for their cause. Considering that thousands of Indian men and women willingly worked and suffered shoulder to shoulder in the last national struggle, such co-operation should not be at all difficult, and will be greatly valuable in advancing the common interests of all.

Dr. M. A. ANSARI

A Friend's Tribute

(BY LALA GIRDHARILAL OF) AMRITSAR)

A friend of the poor and the princes is no more! To achieve such a rare position and popularity is not a small and easy affair. It needs the constant play of all that is best in human nature. Ordinarily a favourite of the rich seldom begets the confidence of the poor. But the manifestations of grief at the everlasting loss of Doctor Ansari given expression to, by the high and the lowly all over the country alike, are proof positive of the genuine love and regard which the classes and masses bore towards the great and noble soul gone from our midst for ever. He has left an inspiring memory behind. The man in the street mourns to-day as poignantly as does the proud ruler of a State.

Secret Of His Popularity

The secret of it all lay in his charming manners; in his gentle and tender care of those in need; in his anxiety to heal the wounds of the body and the heart; in the unlimited patience and sympathy he extended towards everyone; and, above all, in his earnest desire and efforts not to hurt anyone even in his thoughts. It was foreign to his nature to tread upon the toes of others. On the contrary he always tried to stand in the shoes of those under pinch, to realise for himself fully the depth of the pangs felt, to enable him to give abiding help and peace to all who came in contact with him.

"Do as you would be done by" was his motto of life. How much brighter the world would be if his large-heartedness, his transparent honesty, his lofty ideas and ideals were not forgotten by his fellow-countrymen and women in their daily dealings. Not mere words but real good deeds alone can give peace and solace to the soul of the dear departed. Such was the man whose trust we dare not betray.

A Beautiful Example

Doctor Ansari has left a beautiful example of a deeply religious man whose heart throbbed over the miseries in this land, and yearned to alleviate the same by winning complete freedom for his nation and country. Towards this selfless objective he sacrificed his all, health, wealth and even happiness. If he wanted to, he could have rolled in wealth, but he denied himself not only all pleasures but even comforts, and welcomed the rigours of jail in the cause dear to him.

Being an eminent physician he knew that he was in the grip of a fell trouble, yet I have watched him working 18 hours almost daily. His doctors insisted on his keeping out of India till he recovered fully —or at least to pass every summer in Europe for treatment and rest. Few knew that he could not afford to do so and the call of duty compelled him to play with his life too. With a palpitating heart, hardly able to go up any number of steps without rest, he stuck on to his post, ever mindful of the unity of his nation, and the liberation of his country from bonds of slavery.

The rigours of jail life considerably precipitated his tragic end, which occurred when he was away from his own family with only the faithful Latiff to attend on him in his last moments. The harassments and the denial of such necessities as fans, etc. and the delay in his treatment told heavily on his health. The hardiest amongst us suffer much in the hottest part of the year in the North; and he expressed to me how difficult it was to bear all such physical discomforts coupled with the mental pain involved in such an experience. He was amongst the many who thus paid the penalty of their patriotism with their lives. He never complained. He was ever courteous to all who had the charge of him in the jails he was locked in.

Treatment Of Political Prisoners

In this connection I cannot help referring to the unseemly haste with which two of our then most prominent leaders compromised with the Government and agreed to the existing rules about political prisoners. It was in fact bartering away the heroic and unsurpassed sacrifice of Jatindra Das. The Government was as usual too shrewd to agree to the recognition of political prisoners as sepa-

(Continued on page 8, col. 3.)

Profits And The War-Makers

How Death Merchants Carry On Their Work

By U. S. SENATOR, GERALD P. NYE

Americans left to their good sense and judgment will declare that never again will their country engage in war away from home. But at no time is there a let-up in the propaganda intended to convince them that other nations are more adequately prepared for war than are they. Besides, the propaganda so effective with them is equally effective when used in other lands. The result is an increasing competition between nations in providing military strength; a competition so insane in its accomplishment that the world finds itself completely forgetting what really is adequate in the way of national defence, a competition which witnesses nations launched upon preparation programme on a scale never known to the world in peace times. Already the race is one which the causes nations, including the Americans, to spend two and three times more money now than before the late World War. And here we are, only sixteen years removed from that war with its painful and expensive economic and physical consequences, still upon us.

Ends In War

Under these circumstances it is fair to ask: Where does preparedness and national defense end? Viewing the insane trend of competition between nations it is equally fair to answer: It ends in war, war more terrible than any yet known, war, no one knows just where, when or for what cause, but war nevertheless. And to whose profit and satisfaction, pray tell? Certainly not to that of the men and boys who will be called upon to carry on, not to that of their loved ones! Certainly not to the profit of the nation, for now, while still bleeding from the last war, we see that war gives, not profit, but debt,—burdensome, crushing debt.

Ugly Story

Is our civilization helplessly insane and labouring under a complex utterly suicidal? Who profits, who gains any satisfaction from this mad race of so-called preparedness?

The answer is not difficult to find for those who will face facts. Many studies are being made resulting in published articles on the subject of War and Profit. They show a most sordid tale of the scheming of European manufacturers to create a market for their instruments of war, of their perfect willingness to supply the material to be used by enemy governments against their own, perhaps against the very factory workers whose labour created the munitions. These patriots have no prejudice. They perfect new death-dealing instruments and sell to whichever or however many Governments will buy. There has been recorded the fact that French soldiers were moved down by French-made guns in the hands of the enemy. German soldiers moving westward were killed by German-made guns sold to Belgium while German-made machines sold to Russia visited death and destruction upon the men fighting for the Fatherland on the Eastern front. The story of the commercialism of war and preparation for it is ugly, gruesome. It does no credit to European munitions-makers or to the countries which permitted these merchants to ply their trade.

Markets For Death

Merchants

But who are we to pity the poor souls with whom these European manufacturers play as with toys? Look at the Americans and the history of their own munitions makers who supply Uncle Sam's needs in "an adequate defense" programme and rush their supersalesmen off to foreign lands to ply their trade at peace conferences! After the adequate defensive needs of the American Government have been provided for by the annual appropriations, off to South America go these manufacturers, breeding there suspicion and fear among countries while constructive statesmen strive to accomplish understanding and maintain peace. Incidentally, order books are carried along to record the orders for military needs which always grow out of suspicion and fear. China and Japan likewise seem to offer a fine market for American merchants of death and destruction.

700 Per Cent Profit

Just before the Civil War a leading financial figure conceived the idea of buying at auction thousands of rifles which the American Army was casting aside. The purchase was at a price of just over 3.00 dols. per gun. The following year, when the Union forces desperately needed guns, this financier sold these same guns to the Government at 22.00 dols. each, a 700 per cent. profit. When Freemont's soldiers tried to fire these guns they shot off their own thumbs. But Morgan finally got his money, through court action, the court holding the contract was sacred.

But look out for Japan!—so we are cautioned.

If Americans should, by some unbelievable chance, find themselves at war with Japan, it is safe to wager that their soldiers and sailors will find their enemy both armed with, and moved down by, instruments produced by American manufacturers,—at a profit, of course.

A Myth

In the name of "adequate Defense" the American costs of maintaining the Army and Navy are now more than 700,000,000 dols. annually compared with 343,000,000 dols. just before America entered the World War,—the War that was going to end war. From 1913 to 1930 Great Britain's cost of national defense increased 42 per cent.; France 30 per cent.; Italy 44 per cent.; Japan 142 per cent.; Russia 30 per cent.; while Uncle Sam rushed to a 200 per

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 5)

Frankly Speaking

FRENCH WOMAN WANTS A VOTE

The suffragette demonstration at the opening of the New French Parliament reminds one that women in France are still without the right to vote while their sisters in most other Western countries have long since been enfranchised. The most bitter struggle for the women's vote was necessary in England where the hysterical suffragettes, smashing windows and chaining themselves in front of Whitehall, became the heroic symbols of a new and resurgent womanhood. But the British woman, whether by conviction or by the force of current fashion, was terribly keen on getting a vote and after years of a fierce campaign won it. The French woman, on the other hand, has never been very much in earnest about politics and has kept to her boudoir and her salon rather than enter politics. The recent demonstration though rather a tame affair is, however, indicative of a new spirit. The Leftist majority in the new Parliament will probably grant some kind of suffrage to the French women though the two legislatures of France are already sufficiently voluble and liable to go into emotional hysterics even without the feminine element.

HELP BENGAL PEASANTS

Though Government circles are apt to minimise both its extent and acuteness, the famine that is at present prevailing in Bengal is now recognised to be one of the worst in recent times. Among those public bodies which are organising relief work in that afflicted province, a special mention ought to be made of the Ramkrishna Mission, which has already opened a relief centre in the Khulna District. The Mission has recently issued an appeal for public help, which, we hope, will meet with a prompt and generous response. The Ramkrishna Mission has a long experience of such work to its credit, and the public should rest assured that their contributions will be utilised in the best possible manner for helping the needy and suffering peasants of Bengal.

WELCOME DECISION

The decision of the General Medical Council of Great Britain to recognise the medical qualifications of the University of Bombay, Lucknow and Madras as from February 2, 1930 and that of the Lucknow University as from May 11, 1935, though extremely belated, is welcome. An unpleasant chapter in the relation between the Indian medical profession and the G. M. C. is finally closed. While everybody appreciates the necessity of keeping a certain minimum standard of medical education in this country, it cannot be gainsaid that the attitude so far adopted by the G. M. C. was entirely arbitrary. Indian public opinion is definitely against submitting to the dictation of that foreign body any longer, when we have got our own Indian Medical Council.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

The Punjab Government are understood to have devised an interesting experiment designed to attract educated young men to agricultural work. The scheme is to allot plots of land to over a hundred graduates, prepared to work the land themselves and not leave it in the hands of tenants. They are further to be helped by Government in building their own houses on their lands, and one report adds that "the house will have its own garden and a lawn for a tennis court." If the reports are accurate, we think a goodly number of graduates will offer to help Government to make the scheme a complete success. In any case it is an excellent idea to attract educated men to agricultural work in the villages and to help them, so far as is possible, to provide themselves with some of the amenities of town life.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"In the not infrequent frontier operations undertaken by British forces in the present century, the object of the commanders has been to pacify and reconcile rather than to annihilate, and the measure of the success of a punitive expedition usually depends on how few rather than how many casualties are inflicted on the recalcitrant tribesmen. However this may be, the recent fighting in the mountains and deserts of Abyssinia against semi-feudal, illequipped tribal levies is particularly interesting to those who may one day be called upon to conduct punitive operations in the not very dissimilar terrains on the frontiers of the British Empire."

—A retired British Army Officer, writing in "Times of India."

* * * *

A "Constitution," with a Viceroy and Governor-General at the head and several Governors, has been imposed on Abyssinia by the Italian Government.

Ordinances, lathi charges and imprisonments will follow in due course.

* * * *

French women are demanding votes and they staged a demonstration at the formal opening of the French Parliament.

From "Folies Bergere" to "Quai d' Orsay" will be quite a thrilling transformation.

* * * *

It is understood in Simla that the term of office of Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner of Railways, will be extended.

Third class passengers may accordingly postpone for the present any hopes of seeing their lot improved.

* * * *

MUSSOLINI'S DREAM

—Headline.

It is the world's nightmare.

* * * *

Sir A. P. Patro wants the Government to do everything in their power to advance the welfare of the rural population. "No Government of the future," he says, "can afford to neglect its responsibilities towards the uplift of the village, the foundation of our national edifice."

"Government of the future" being still in the lap of gods, Delhi-Simla can go to sleep on Sir A. P. P.'s advice.

By the way, it does us good to hear a Liberal-Knight talking about the village being "the foundation of our national edifice." What he, perhaps, means is that it should always remain ground in earth, bearing the burden of a top-heavy "national" administration.

* * * *

Dogs In Juhu

—Headline.

Not to mention hedge-hogs, road-hogs, shallow sea monsters, water nymphs, moon-struck pairs of cooing doves and other such species that haunt the beach!

* * * *

Doctor Ambedkar says that the time is past for discussion whether the new Constitution is in the interests of the country.

But there is still time, we hope, for discussing whether the new Constitution is in the interests of Doctor Ambedkar.

* * * *

He further made it clear that he did not agree with those who denounced the Government of India Act.

We would have had to revise our opinion of the Government of India Act if he agreed with those who condemn it.

* * * *

Finally, rejecting both Revolution and Civil Disobedience, he propounded a third course for attaining freedom. It was "to accept the Constitution for what it was worth and to generate a new strength in the masses."

May we suggest the parallel of the electric chair? That, too, generates lot of energy!

* * * *

"It is typical of the Marquess of Willingdon," says the "Whip" of Calcutta, "that he should make the main theme of his speech as guest at the Calcutta dinner, praise for others."

Like a true Britisher, the ex-Viceroy knows the benefits of reciprocity—when it can safely be anticipated!

By the way our confrere, too, seems to have fallen on the same permanent and characteristic theme—"praise for others."

Law's Delays In Bombay's Suburbs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In spite of the best wishes of the individuals composing the Bandra II Class Bench, all of whom are eminent men of learning, of business capacity, of liberal profession, or are otherwise intelligent persons of strong common sense, delays are occurring and very inordinate delays are occurring in the disposal of cases filed in their court. It is not rare that for one reason or another after the complaint has been filed and accused is served with a summons the case has not reached, even after six to ten months, the stage of beginning with the examination-in-chief of the complainant himself. One can only imagine what hardship the parties and their witnesses are thus made to subject themselves to for thus hanging on the good offices of the Honorary Bench for the redress of the wrongs committed against them for which they seek justice. In majority of cases justice obtained thus is a trifling thing against the background of the intolerable inconvenience suffered for obtaining the same by the parties and their witnesses. The matter is worth being taken up by the Legislative Councillor who represents this district in Bombay Legislative Council, and he should ask for the number of cases filed, the dates given at the various stages of the same and the final date of the disposal of the same. This information is not freely given even by the pleaders who are also not a little indifferent to this state of affairs. On the whole, it is needless to state that there is only one of the two solutions possible for this very deplorable and callous state of the distribution of justice, namely (1) either there should be one Honorary Magistrate with II Class powers attending regularly from day to day in every week for a fixed number of hours which arrangement would be quite business like, or (2) there should be one bench of two or three Hon. magistrates sitting from day to day for two weeks at least consecutively, instead of three benches sitting alternately twice in every week for hardly a couple of hours every day.

The writer does not in the least impute thereby any incapacity to the individuals composing the Bench. In fact every one of them has some interest or business or profession to serve mainly in the Bombay City during the greater part of the day, for which no one in his senses should blame them. But that is no reason why the parties who are mostly poor and middle class people from the villages of Khar, Danda Bandra and even Ville Parle and Santa Cruz and Wankola etc., should be treated with so much callousness that the majority of them feel that they should never have seen the face of the court.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. KUDALKAR, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.

Political 'Harakiri' For "Jimmy" Thomas

BUDGET TRIBUNAL'S CONDEMNATION

Supplied Information Before Publication To Commons

LONDON, June 2.

The Budget Leakage Tribunal finds that there was unauthorised disclosure of information by Mr. J. H. Thomas to Mr. Bates and Sir Alfred Butt, who used the information for the purpose of their private gain.

The Report pays tribute to the integrity of the Civil Service and also to "all the members of the Cabinet, save Mr. Thomas, and others to whom the budget information was supplied before its publication to Commons."

"We think it right in the public interest that our view in this respect should be openly and plainly affirmed."

The Tribunal's conclusions are unanimous.

THE REPORT.

"Mr. J. H. Thomas made unauthorised disclosure of the information relating to this year's budget to Mr. Alfred Bates of which the latter made use for his private gain" declare the Budget Tribunal in a unanimous report. Identical finding is made as regards Sir Alfred Butt. After seeing the heads of the Civil Service in the witness box, the Tribunal unhesitatingly accept their evidence both as regards themselves and their subordinates and Civil Servants generally. They find no shred of evidence to suggest that any member connected with the Civil Service was ever in communication with any of those who effected insurance and that no leakage from such source was suggested.

"The same observations apply to all members of Cabinet except Mr. Thomas and to all to whom information regarding the budget was supplied before its publication to Commons."

THREE GROUPS CONCERNED.

The Tribunal say that apart from re-insurances, some comparatively small sums by a few odd speculators or people like tea merchants directly interested in the change of taxation, the business done emanated from three groups namely Mr. Bates or persons traceable through him, secondly Sir Alfred Butt and thirdly Atkinson and Son and friend and one Mr. Jocobs. The Tribunal unhesitatingly accept the explanation given by the third group, who acted on their own initiative and who were strangers to Mr. Thomas and friends

The report points out that no preparation had been made for Mr. Thomas's autobiography excepting the collection of Press cuttings. "Payment of £20,000 may seem a large sum and the advance of £15,100 and failure to take security may seem unbusinesslike transaction, but Messrs. Thomas and Bates are old friends and Mr. Bates is a rich man." The Tribunal sees no connection between the payment of £15,100 by Mr. Bates and the suggested budget leakage, save that it accentuates the close connection and friendship and puts Mr. Thomas under obligation to Mr Bates. The Tribunal see no reason to suppose that Mr. Bates sold giltedged stocks for fear of increase in incometax but that his sole object was to rearrange his investments so as to avoid as far as possible taxation already imposed or to be imposed on gilt-edged securities, the likeliest to be affected by a rise in incometax.

EVE'S EVIDENCE

In connection with Mr. Bates' insurance activities the Tribunal rejected solicitor Eve's evidence that he did not mention the prospect of the three-penny rise at any time. They believe that three-penny suggestion came originally from Mr. Bates. "Mr. Bates was not in our view candid in his answers to the Tribunal". They assert that the Commissioners of the Tribunal find that "Mr. Leslie Thomas neither knew nor suspected that Mr. Bates had any improper information of the budget secrets. But Mr. Eve's evidence was subject to suspicion at every point". The Tribunal can only find he was guilty of prevarication and lack of candour in his desire to protect his client and himself from the result of disclosure of truth.

Mr. Thomas heard the verdict in his home at Dulwich surrounded by his family. He seemed staggered by the Report and declared "It is a cruel verdict. Thank God. Leslie is exonerated".

Sir Alfred Butt's secretary said that Sir Alfred Butt was making no intimation to the Press.

Mr. Bates commented "I have nothing to say".—Reuter.

IMPROBABLE

The report refers to Mr. Thomas's original statement that he personally did not recollect Sir Alfred Butts visit to the Colonial Office on the Budget day morning. Mr. Thomas had told the Court that only some mention of a Derby winner was made. According to Sir Alfred Butt he gave Mr. Thomas "Quashed" as tip for that day's racing and the Tribunal found that Mr. Thomas was a heavy winner backing "Quashed" that day. "It seems improbable, in the circumstances, that he should have forgotten the whole incident".

As regards the fact that Sir Alfred Butt secured some cover in somebody else's name, the Report says "This differed from his practice with regard the contingency insurances in all previous years. We do not appreciate the explanation given by him for the change".—Reuter.

SYMPATHY FOR ARABS

Allahabad Meeting Urges Britain To Modify Policy

ALLAHABAD, June 2.

To condemn "indiscriminate attacks on Palestine Arabs and to protest against British Palestine policy" and consider measures effectively to support Arab Nationalist Demands, a largely attended public meeting was held last evening under the presidency of Maulana Mohammad Farooqi. Speeches were delivered criticising the British policy. It was urged that the Palestinian struggle for freedom was not an isolated instance of a nation fighting against the greed of an Imperialist power and it was their duty to undo the mischief by doing all in their power to force Britain to abandon its imperialistic policy. After condemning the British policy and supporting the demands of the Arabs, the meeting resolved to call upon Muslims to organize themselves with a view to take effective measures to force the British Government to accept the Palestinian demands.

The meeting decided that Friday, June 19, should be observed as the Palestine Day all over India. It was also decided to call a Provincial Palestine Conference at Allahabad and a Reception Committee was formed.—A.P.

Karachi's Civic Sympathy For Arabs

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, June 2.

A public meeting held to-night at Kalikdhin Hall, with Dr. Choitram Gidwani, President, Sind P. C. C. in the chair, adopted a resolution expressing heart felt sympathy with the Arab inhabitants in Palestine in the struggle for freedom of the country and protesting against the methods of the Mandatory Power. The speakers, including Messrs. Sheik Abdul Majid, and K. Punniah, characterised the Palestinian situation as an international problem and stressed the need for India's attainment of freedom, as it was the only means of ensuring world peace.

The Corporation adjourned for five minutes this afternoon to express sympathy with the Arabs.

RIOTERS ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Ten persons have so far been arrested by the Nagpur Police in connection with the riot which occurred on Monday night (May 25) in the city between two parties of Koshties, in which one Koshti died as a result of wounds he received in the riot. According to one report the hiding of a shoe, according to an old custom, in the marriage party was responsible for the riot; while according to another report the riot occurred as a result of an alleged assault on the son of a leader of one Akhada by the members of another Akhada.

UNIQUE RECORD.

By passing the M. A. Examination of Nagpur University in First Class in English, Miss Coomie Jehangir Dastur has created a record in the University as none has so far passed the M. A. Examination in English in first class. Mrs. Vimala Munje and Mrs. Indirabai Lokre pass their M. A. Examination in Sanskrit and Marathi respectively. Miss Manorama Balwant Gadre and Miss Perin K. D. Banker pass the B. A. Honours Examination in English and Economics in the First Division.

MALI CONFERENCE.

The first session of the Nagpur District Khatriya Mali Educational Conference will be held this week at Kalmeshwar, Mr. Gopal Rao Magorao Kothekar, Pleader, Yeotmal presiding.

VAIDYA CONFERENCE.

The fifth annual Vaidya Conference will be held at Saoni on June 6, 7 and 8 under the presidentship of Raj Vaidya Doctor Pandit Ram Gopal Mishra of Gondia. An exhibition of Ayurvedic medicines will also be held which will be opened by Bhisak-Keshri Pandit Gobardhan Sharma Chhagani, President, All-India Ayurvedic Mahamandal and Examiner of Nikhil Bharat Varshiya Ayurvedic Vidyapitha.

ABHYANKAR MEMORIAL.

Dr. N. B. Khare has made a gift of a marble bust of the late Barrister M. V. Abhyanker, which will be installed in the Congress Park, Dhantoli, Nagpur if the Nagpur Municipality permits it. Efforts are also being made to build a pavilion in the same park and to house the present Abhyankar Memorial Reading Room in it.

The Working Committee of the National Scout Association Jubbulpore has resolved to tour in villages to form a volunteer corps for C. P. Hindi and enlist Congress members.

JEW STUDENT IN PALESTINE SHOT DEAD

Countrywide Disturbance Unabated: More Troops Despatched From Egypt

JERUSALEM: June 2.

Country-wide disturbances are unabated.

A student of the Hebrew University was shot dead whilst travelling in a bus outside Jerusalem last evening. Subsequently another Jewish bus was fired on on the outskirts of the town. The chauffeur and a passenger were both wounded on their legs.

A bomb exploded on the railway to Egypt, near Gaza and bombing and sniping are reported from other places in the country.

In the meanwhile, it is reported that further troops are being despatched to Palestine from Egypt.—Reuter.

DEATH OF MR. W. F. L. TOTTENHAM

LONDON: June 2.

The death has occurred of Mr. W. F. L. Tottenham of the Imperial Forest Services in Burma, Assam and Siam.—Reuter.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

CAIRO: June 2.

The Foreign Minister Wassif Ghali Pasha, at present holidaying in Paris, has been instructed by the Premier, Nahas Pasha, to proceed to London to join Sir Miles Lampson, who is going to England to report on the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty negotiations.—Reuter.

MATCH RESULTS IN DRAW

Torrential Rain Forces Abandonment Of Play At Cambridge

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 2.

The match between Cambridge University and Indian Tourists, which commenced on Saturday, resulted in a draw, being abandoned to-day due to torrential rain.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM FOR BERLIN

Federation Secretary To Be Manager

SIMLA, June 2

Prof. Jagannath, secretary to the Indian Hockey Federation has been appointed the Manager of the Indian Olympic Hockey Team. It is understood that the Team has also been selected and that the names will be announced shortly.

Mr. Dyanchand is likely to be the Captain of the Team.—A.P.

British Wightman Cup Team

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 2

The British Wightman Cup team against America beginning at Wimbledon on June 12 is: Miss Dearman, Miss Hardwick, Miss James, Miss Lyle, Miss Round and Miss. Stammers.

French Liner Sighted

(SPECIAL CABLE)

DAKAR, June 2

The French liner "Jamaisue" reports sighting "Girl Pat" off Dissagos Islands, 250 miles south of Dakar flying the British flag and steaming southwards.

"Normandie" Still Queen Of The Sea

"Queen Mary" Fails To Lower French Liner's Record

NEW YORK, June 1.

The "Queen Mary's" official time for the whole trip was 4 days, 12 hours and 24 minutes at an average speed of 29.13 knots.

The Normandie's time on her maiden voyage from Cherbourg to Ambrose Lightship was 4 days, 11 hours and 33 minutes, her average speed being 29.68 knots.

NEW YORK FRANTIC WITH DELIGHT

NEW YORK: June 1.

The city went mad when the "Queen Mary" docked at 9-3 p.m. (B.S.T.) taking exactly 25 minutes. There was no mishap, but there was an anxious moment when a tug rammed its bows against the liner and nearly capsized. The liner left quarantine at 7-37 p.m. amid the pandemonium of deep-throated and shrill sirens from hundreds of craft of all sizes.

Her triumphal progress to the ten million dollar pier was frantically cheered by millions of holidaymakers on the water front, and the windows and roofs of the skyscrapers were all black with people and Union Jacks fluttered in all the highest buildings, while hawkers in the streets did a roaring trade in Union Jacks, pennants, models of the Queen Mary and even nautical caps.

Twelve aeroplanes dived and dipped dangerously overhead, frequently hidden from view in the dense smoke belching from the funnels of fifty vessels racing alongside the liner.

Customs officials mindful of the chaos when the "Normandie" arrived on her maiden voyage, had 250 inspectors on board.

The passengers' tips to stewards have been estimated at £5,000.—Reuter.

PASSENGERS HELD UP

NEW YORK, June 2.

There were chaotic scenes on the "Queen Mary's" arrival last evening when enormous crowds delayed the departure of disembarking passengers for a considerable time. Scores including celebrities had to wait two and a half hours before they could move their luggage owing to the shortage of porters and taxis.

It has been revealed that the liner despite her record bulk requires less fuel than other express liners, taking 32,000 barrels of oil aboard compared with 55,000 barrels required by the "Aquaitania" which is little over half the "Queen Mary's" size.—Reuter.

"NORMANDIE" DOES 32 KNOTS

PARIS, June 1.

The liner "Normandie" which arrived at Le Havre shortly after mid-day from New York reached 32 knots on the last lap of her voyage, according to a Paris message. This constitutes a new record for the vessel, the previous fastest speed of which was 31.59 knots.—B.O.W.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN BARODA

Valuable Discoveries In The Navsari District

BARODA. (By Mail).

Kamraj is the headquarters of the taluka of the same name in the Navsari District of the Baroda State. It lies on the left bank of the river Tapti. Apparently it is identical with the Kanne of Ptolemy, the ancient Greek geographer who flourished in the second century of the Christian era. It figures as Kamavati in the "Puranas."

Dr. Hirananda Sastri, the head of the recently instituted Department of Archaeology in the Baroda State, has made some preliminary excavations on two of its old sites. One of these lies on a high mound and the other just on the left bank of the Tapti at the foot of the mound. The trial pits on the mound revealed some foundations, basements of rooms made of large bricks, earthen pots, iron implements and other minor antiquities which seem to be late mediaeval in origin. These pits were sunk only at the upper surface, and no endeavour was made to go deeper. It was however at the foot of the mound which is being washed by the river current that Dr. Sastri succeeded in securing very interesting and older antiquities, mostly coins. Several of these coins were handed over to him by a local hotelkeeper.

GUPTA COINS.

This acquisition consists of various specimens, some of which are punch marked, some Ujjain or Avanti coins, some Gupta and Traikutaka, some are tribal coins. Some of these coins appear to be not known before. The punch-marked coins go back to several centuries before Christ. Some of the Ujjain coins secured by Dr. Sastri are of the early centuries of the Christian era. The symbols on some of them are such as were not known before; e.g., the "Swastika" symbol with crescent attached to the bars, or the Ujjain symbols with crosses in the circles or balls. We know that the cross with balls and the Swastika are special Ujjain symbols. Among the Kshaharata pieces in the collection requiring special mention are that of bramaka (cir. 119 A.D.) is noteworthy and the coins of Rudrasena I (dated in 136), Viradaman and Swami Rudrasena III, the well-known rulers of the Kshatrapa dynasty which held sway on the western India in the 3rd and 4th centuries of the Christian era. He has found some Traikutaka and other coins which need not be dilated upon here.

GREEK IMAGES.

Dr. Sastri has been able to secure some images also, one of which though unfortunately broken and very tiny, yet appears to be decidedly Greek in origin. The other is of stone and much worn, but is reminiscent of some of the pre-historic figurines found at Mohenjodaro and other pre-historic sites.

The Director of Archaeology has partially examined the contents of an old well and the area surrounding it. The well lies on the left bank of the river at the foot of the above mentioned mound and is submerged under the waters of the river especially during the rainy season. Though the well does not appear to be old, it is significant that all these relics are recovered from the area which surrounds it. The explorations of these sites is sure to throw a good deal of light on the ancient history of western India. It is known that Gujrat had commercial intercourse with Egypt, Rome, Syria and other maritime places and that a good deal of trade was carried through the rivers Tapti, Purna and Narmada. Broach and Surat were important ports and trade centres. Kamrej must also have been an equally important trade centre during the days of Ptolemy. Apparently Surat superceded it when the adjacent river Tapti was made unfit for navigation on account of silt.

UNDERGROUND TEMPLE.

In Kamraj there is a sort of underground temple enshrining a beautiful marble image of Brahma, one of the chief gods of the Hindu Triad. On account of a curse said to have been inflicted upon him by his wife Savitri he is not to be worshipped and very few, if any, temples dedicated to this Hindu god are known to exist. The well-known Savitri temple at Pushkara in Ajmere and that of Brahma at in Khatbrahma in Idar State (Mahi Kantha Agency) with the tallest idol of this god in India are the chief exceptions. The other Brahma temple in the Baroda territory is at Sadhi in the Padra taluka of the Baroda District. These will go to indicate that this god succeeded the evading curse at least some extent in the Baroda territory.—A. P.

OIL FIND IN GEORGIA

Natural Gusher Leaps Up While Soviet Experts Are At Work

MOSCOW, June 2.

A natural oil gusher, spouting 8,000 tons a day, has been accidentally discovered at Kerguez in Georgia. While experts were laboriously drilling in a prospective site, a huge column of oil suddenly leapt into air nearby.—Reuter.

Mahatma On Hiralal's Conversion

"If His Acceptance Was From Heart I Should Have No Quarrel"

BANGALORE, June 2.

Mr. Mahadev Desai wires to the "United Press" as follows:—

"With reference to his eldest son Hiralal's conversion to Islam recently announced in the Press, Gandhiji in the course of an appeal addressed to "My numerous Muslim friends" says:—

"Newspapers report that about a fortnight ago, my eldest son Hiralal, now nearing fifty years, has accepted Islam and that on Friday last 29th May in the midst of a large congregation in Juma Masjid at Bombay, he was permitted to announce his acceptance amid great acclamation, and that after his speech was finished, he was beseiged by his admirers who vied with one another to shake hands with him. If his acceptance was from heart and free from any worldly considerations, I should have no quarrel. For I believe Islam to be as true a religion as my own.

But I have the gravest doubt about this acceptance being from the heart".

NAGPUR MEETING RECALLED

Then after an adverse criticism of Hiralal's private life, Gandhiji says:

"Not many weeks ago, he wrote to the Press complaining against Hindus—not Hinduism—and threatening to go over to Christianity or Islam. Through the good offices of a Hindu Councillor he got a job in the Nagpur Municipality. And he came out with another letter almost withdrawing the first and declaring emphatic adherence to his ancestral faith.

"When I was in Nagpur in April last, he had come to see me and his mother, and he told me how he was amused by attentions that were being paid to him by missionaries of rival faiths. God can work wonders. He has been known to have changed the stoniest hearts, and turned sinners into saints as it were, in a moment. Nothing will please me better than to find that during our Nagpur meeting and Friday announcement, he had suddenly become a changed man".

MAHATMA EXPLAINS

If he had changed, he would have written to me to gladden my heart. All my children have had greatest freedom of thought and action. They have been taught to regard all religions with the same respect that they paid to their own. Hiralal knew that if he had told me that he had found the key to right life and peace in Islam, I would have put no obstacle in his path. But none of us including his son, now 24 years old and who is with me, knew anything about his event till, we saw the announcement in the Press.

"My views on Islam are well-known to Mussalmans who are reported to have been enthused over my son's conversion. A brotherhood of Islam has telegraphed to me thus: "Expect like your son you truth-seeker embrace Islam, the truest religion of the world".

"I must confess that all this has hurt me. I sense, no religious spirit behind this demonstration. I feel that those who are responsible for Hiralal's acceptance of Islam did not take the most ordinary precautions they ought to have taken in a case of this kind. I do not mind whehter he is known as Abdulla or Hiralal, if by adopting one name for other he becomes a true devotee of God which both names mean."—United Press.

STRIKE FEVER SPREADS

Sixty-Six Paris Works Occupied By "Stay-in" Men

PARIS, June 2.

Notwithstanding settlement of Engineering Works' strike, "stay-in" strikes are spreading in Paris at alarming rate. Fifty-one new works making a total of 66 were occupied by workmen at Noon.

EARLIER.

The "Stand still" strike in the Engineering Works ended this morning. The employees obtained satisfaction and normal work has been resumed in the Renault, Citroen and Nieupoht Farman works. Only 5,000 workers in a dozen minor factories are still solding out, though the strike is spreading to other trades including Gigolos, waiters and cooks in fashionable night clubs in Champs Elysee.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT IN LAHORE

(Continued From Page 1)

of the "Pratap, in honour of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Replying to a question Punditji said:—

"It is true that the Punjab does show certain political immaturity. There is certain youthfulness, good as well as bad, in the sense that it is swept aaway by minor issues. Too much importance is attached to individuals, which leads to authoritarian tendency and dependence on individual leadership rather than on larger bodies. It is good in time of action, but it takes away initiative and the movement withers away Stress should rather be laid on the rank and file than on the individual leaders."

SOCIALISM IN CONGRESS

Asked whether Socialism had not created a rift in the Congress and whether he would stick to the Congress creed or Socialism, Punditji said:—

"In the Congress there can be minority parties. In case the Congress says that Socialism is against its creed, then I will have to choose. I do not think that Socialism will create a rift in the Congress and weaken it. When Liberals left the Congress in 1917-18, the Congress actually became strengthened. The middle class and masses came in. The loss was one or two per cent, while the gain was 60 or 70 per cent. We must think of the majority and the various forces working in the country. Socialism alone can solve the problems of India."

Explaining further the Congress President said:—

"It is inevitable that the Congress will become essentially a peasants' body. Other educated, industrial and merchant classes will be just hanging on it."

Questioned as to what attitude the Congress would take in case of a war, Punditji said:—

"Our outlook should be one of non-co-operation. The actual policy at that time will depend on the strength of the Congress."

ECONOMIC REALITIES

Asked how Muslims would be brought within the Congress fold, the Congress President said:—

"Treat them as non-Muslims Approach them on economic issues as Muslims. I have an impression that the Muslim rank and file, when they take to Socialism, will do so in a hurry. At present Muslims are in a rigid state. Once they get out of that, they will take to Socialism wholeheartedly, Hindus are flexible and take things slowly. I think the best method of bringing Muslims in the Congress fold is Socialism. Economic realities are bound to prevail over everything else."—United Press.

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Japan's Strategic Plans

TO TRANSFORM CHINA INTO A GRAZING GROUND

TOKYO, (By Air Mal).

"To-day we must think realistically of Japan as a nation that has claimed a continental economic and political destiny, whose policies henceforth will be set in the mold of mainland strategy," writes Edgar Snow to the "Saturday Evening Post."

"That strategy is not complicated. It has two main purposes. These are to out-flank Russia in the north and in the west, building up Japanese-controlled land barriers from Vladivostok to Turkestan, everywhere between China and the component States of the U.S.S.R.; and to achieve and maintain an invincibility in Sino-Japanese waters—a supremacy ultimately capable of rejecting any European or American interference in the Western Pacific.

NIPPON'S STRATEGIC PLAN

The Japanese command envisaged three stages by which this design could be realised. First, the reduction of North China to a dependency of Japan. This has already become a physical fact. Second, the subjugation of Southern Mongolia, which hold the lands ways into Central Asia, and the control of Mongolian economy, also linked with Fu Yi's empire. This stage also nears attainment. Finally, the wielding of power at Nanking sufficiently to mobilise the broad economic resources and military equipment on the side of Japan in the conquest of power in Asia.

CHINA AS PURELY AGRARIAN MARKET.

In pursuing the last purpose, it is necessary for Japan to complete the destruction of competitive China. Hence she now seeks to manage Chinese economy as closely as she controls that of Manchukuo. She aspires to annihilate Chinese industry, to monopolise Chinese hinterland as a purely agrarian market for the goods which she will manufacture from those materials. It is an adventure as ambitious as Genghis Khan's scheme to return all China back into pasture for Mongolian cattle grazing.

OBSTACLES.

Nevertheless, Japan's progress is destined to meet a sharp challenge in its final evolution. For her offensive not only foredooms the independent cultural, economic and political life of China, it threatens the very existence of the colonial powers of Europe, and it puts a large question mark before America's future in the Pacific. All things considered, Japan cannot master all China without the scourage of a major war

Her army and navy are fully aware of this. They are preparing for it with hectic speed, and they mean to let nothing stop them. For war is to Japan, as the General Staff announced recently in an official pamphlet, "the father of all creative work, the moth of culture, the vital energy and driving force of the State", and unlimited armaments are an "inviolable law of the Universe!"

NO RETREAT

Like Hitler, like Mussolini, they cannot stop themselves, they cannot escape the imperatives behind their continental programme. The dynamics of Japanese conquest drive them on relentlessly, and put a no retreat sign at every crossroads. If further evidence of this was needed, it has now been abundantly supplied by the astounding February 'coup d'etat' of the army in Tokyo.

Germany Instigating Separatist Movement In France?

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

Considerable agitation has spread in French political circles at the sensational allegation made in the French Press that the "Gwenn Ha Du" the Breton Separatist movement which is now taking very active form in the country is being maintained and encouraged by finances provided by the German ministry of propaganda.

It is understood that the seat of the German "Gwenn Ha Du" organisation is in Munich and that huge sums of money are being provided to people in Brittany for conducting a large scale movement against France.

The German section of the organisation is called the "Awakening Celts" and it is reported to be selling hundreds of thousands of postcards and leaflets in favour of the separatists.

League Condemned By Small Powers

GENEVA, (By Air Mail.)

Great apprehensions were manifested with regard to the future position and authority of the League at the preparatory conference of the small powers held here in the second week of May and in which Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Switzerland and Spain were represented.

It was discussed whether the actual presence of the small Powers in Geneva at considerable expenditure and sacrifice was at all necessary in view of the impotence of the League to protect small Powers or to exercise any other authority as the Italian aggression in Africa and German demarche in the Rhineland had revealed.

Commenting on the deliberations at Geneva the "Dagens Nyheder", Copenhagen, remarks that the tragic example of Ethiopia is there for all times, to prove the inefficacity of the Genevian Institution. Denmark as well as other small countries could never feel themselves safe in the shadow of such a League.

The "Svenska Dagbladet", Stockholm, writes that the "main question that remains now to be decided is whether the League should remain in its present form or reformed and if so in what manner. or completely destroyed as it has proved to be a costly illusion

"The Great Powers must be told," it adds "that we shall never cease our campaign until the League either becomes a reality in the true sense of the word or is definitely abolished, for ever."

France Demands Discussion Of Rhineland Question

GENEVA, (By Air Mail).

The French Government are reported to have demanded the Locarno Powers that German activities in the Rhineland should be discussed when the League Council meets on June 16 as they have obtained positive information that Germany is importing an average of 300,000 tons of cement per month into the newly-occupied territory for the purpose of fortifications.

It is understood that Mr. Eden has formally agreed to France's request.

SOVIET DRAFT CONSTITUTION

The new draft constitution for the Soviet Union is due to be presented for consideration of the next session of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R.

The decision follows a meeting of the Constitution Committee under the chairmanship of Stalin on May 15. The Constitution Committee—elected at the last session of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R.—had under careful examination the project for the constitution submitted by the editorial subcommission. The final text was confirmed.

The draft constitution is drawn up under various headings: First: Social structure. Second: State structure, Third: The higher governing bodies of the U.S.S.R. Fouth: The higher governing bodies of the Federal Republics. Fifth: The administrative bodies of the U.S.S.R. Sixth: The administrative bodies of the Federal Republics. Seventh: The higher governing bodies of the autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics. Eighth: The local Government bodies. Ninth: The courts and the Public Prosecutor. Tenth: The fundamental rights annd duties of citizens. Eleventh: The electoral system.

TOMBSTONE FOR MARRIAGE

After selling his first wife's tomb stone to raise funds for his second marriage. Achim Gavrilovitch, of Valyeva, Jugoslavia, has lost his new bride.

Gavrilovitch, a 50-year-old peasant, fell in love with another woman after the death of his first wife, but had no money. He agreed with the local stone mason to sell the tomb stone of his first wife. At night the two men crept into the church yard and removed the stone. The deal became known, and when his fiancee heard of it, she was so shocked that she refused to marry him.

A Friend's Tribute To Dr. Ansari

(Continued from page 6.)

rate class by themselves, and got through the present classification of prisoners. Both these gentlemen are at present involved in more or less communal activities. Though I cannot forget their past national services. in my view they erred sadly and grievously on this historic occasion, just in the same way as they are wrong now in prosecuting a suicidal policy.

How touching are the last words of the Doctor uttered by him just before his passing away. "I want to live—but I know I am sinking." He was most anxious to see through certain plans about his own children but, above all, he was longing and hoping against hope to be able,—inspite of the present forced and temporary retirement for reasons of personal nature and for the sake of his health from active public life,—to finish the work he had planned out for all pervading unity and for the deliverence of his country from thraldom. What a depth of meaning is hidden in these ten simple words of his! It is his last legacy to his nation and to his associates and colleagues, especially so for the Nationalist Muslim grouph which he created.

Amongst his closely associated co-workers the talented Principal, Doctor Zakir Hussain, will no doubt complete the national Muslim University work; and practically the whole burden of this huge task will be on his broad shoulders. But for the political side of Doctor Ansari's mission all eyes will now be turned on Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Mr. Brelvi, Mr. Asaf Ali, Dr. Mahomood and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. They fully realise the spirit and importance of the late Doctor's mission and aims. They, too, like their lost friend and comrade, have been steadfastly true to the cause. I wish I could couple with their names, friends from my own Province also. But barring Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri, I can think of none who has not at one time or another fallen a prey to communalism or to religious fanaticism. I understand that my old friend and comrade Doctor Kitchlu is now shedding clear of these pitfalls. It is a happy sign, the Khan brothers of the Frontier Province have shown remarkable clarity of views, and it is expected that they will contribute considerably in keeping up the high standards set up by Doctor Ansari and in upholding and forwarding his traditions.

Hatred Of Communalism

I had a glimpse one day of the depth of feeling which surged the heart of Doctor Ansari about those who directly or indirectly fanned the fires of communalism leading to riots. Many high placed persons and some misguided Maulanas have indulged in these mad pranks. "I would unflinchingly see them all banned or chained or given the ropes even, if I had the power and opportunity and thus save my nation and country from the evils of their poisonous propaganda, and to serve as a warning to others from pursuing this wicked path" burst forth Doctor Ansari, his eyes flashing with just anger. When I submitted that though in other countries that had been the fate of many in similar circumstances, would not such a course of punishment and warning be against the very spirit of the doctrines we these days are holding on to? He flared up again and said, "Ahimsa (non-violence) or no Ahimsa, I would unhesitatingly act like Hitler and Mussolini in such matters and be done with the dirty thing for ever."—Whether he was right or wrong, it is not for me to judge, but all this is a clear index of the intensity of the anguish of his soul to rid the country of a curse which is standing in the way of its healthy growth and final emancipation.

Friend Of The Poor

"I am 90 per cent. Socialist," was his declaration in the house of a friend of his in Bombay. This he repeated often in Delhi too. A sincere humanitarian that he was he could not be otherwise. Moreover he was alive to the new forces working in the world and to the awakening of the oppressed people. His reserve of 10 per cent. was, I think, due to his practical turn of mind as he was weighing carefully the ways and means to be adopted towards the cherished goal. He could never be a party to the flock of usurpers. Hence essentially he was a true socialist also. He experienced in his trips to Europe that even the English were passing Socialist or semi-Socialist Acts without openly defining them as such.

Once late in the night after dinner in his famous and hospitable home he exclaimed to me "Even you have taken me to task whereas my co-religionists pass 'Fatwas' against me and some call me a Kafir" and painfully added "How one gets misunderstood in quarters least expected"—This was just after his return from Poona when Mahatmaji's fast was broken and where he had recited selections from his Holy Qoran. He was satisfied when I told him in detail what prompted me to write to him frankly and strongly. Though never worrying himself about the criticisms of his misguided countrymen, hidebound with old customs and obsolete notions, his sensitive nature was delicately anxious about the views and sayings of his friends. It was, therefore, not a small matter for him to maintain aloft the banner of Hindu-Muslim Unity which he raised high in collaboration with the late lamented Hakim Sahib.

His Catholicity And Fearlessness.

"How can I keep aloof when the iron hand of the Government is so heavily down on my countrymen even if I hold different views from the victims of such ruthlessness"? These were his words when the great Doctor took upon himself the heavy duties of the President of the Committee of Defence in the well-known Meerut Conspiracy Case. Labour, Socialist and Communist leaders were all clapped in. People were for a time awed and reluctant openly to sympathise with these accused persons. The generous Doctor rose to the occasion and boldly stood by them. It was through his efforts and those of his life long friend, the late lion-hearted Pundit Motilal Nehru, that not only proper defence was put up but the personal comforts of the accused were also cared for, to the best of the power and means of the Committee. I can testify that the slightest call from Meerut found Doctor Ansari ever ready cheerfully to postpone all his engagements and to motor up to Meerut at once to serve our friends in jail there. Nothing can depict more clearly the catholicity of his heart and the fearlessness of his nature.

A Bright Heritage

The life and career of Doctor Ansari leaves a bright heritage to the rich and well to do in this country. In the meaning attached to the possession of money and property by Mahatmaji, he was a living and true trustee of all he possessed for the sake of the poor. Ungrudgingly and at the expense of his own life, at the expense of his own kith and kin, he freely and fully gave his all to the Nation. If our aristocrats, our millionaires could only follow even partially the grand example of Doctor Ansari how much nearer they would assist to bring the day of deliverence. Will they respond, and thus live up to the homage which they along with others, have paid to the life and deeds of this perfect gentleman who is gone from us for good?

He Had No Enemies

Unswerving in his faith, ever generous and chivalrous, ever hopeful of the unity of Hindus and Mahomedans, ever watchful of the interests of the poor, healer of mankind, an ardent worker for the liberty of the country and a leader of great eminence and resourcefulness, thus has lived and died Doctor Ansari, full of honours, leaving a glorious memory for his grateful countrymen and women to cherish and follow. Such jewels are rare indeed. Woe betide us if we forget and not put forth the whole of our being to complete the task left undone by our illustrious friend and leader. There is yet a long way to go and the journey is saturated with obstacles self-created and super-imposed. We must gird up our loins to break through all barriers and conquer in the end It is in us to hasten this end by contributing our utmost in the service of the motherland. This alone will please the spirit of the ever-smiling Doctor, whose lifework has won appreciation even from his opponents—politically, but not personally. He had no personal enemies. How few can lay claim to this simple but unique distinction?

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS

India Government To Reorganise Calcutta Office

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 2.

Proposals for reorganising the Statistical Branch of the Commerce Department are reported to be under consideration of the Government of India. As some difficulty is being experienced owing to the location of the main office at Calcutta, I learn the question of removing the whole office to Delhi and amalgamating it with the Statistical Research Branch which now moves with the Commerce Department is also being examined.

It may be recalled that on several occasions, reference was made in the Assembly to the urgent need for improving the statistical side of the Commerce Department. The general complaint was that the present machinery owing to several reasons was unable to provide the public with complete reliable up-to-date trade statistics as is now done in England and the United States. In what ways the present machinery should be recast or enlarged to meet the demand for correct up-to-date statistics without delay is the main question before the Government. They have first to consider what information is really useful to Commercial public and how it could be made available with the least possible delay.

I understand whole problem is being gone into carefully and reorganisation proposals may soon be available. Allied with it is the equally important question of collecting of Agricultural Statistics, unemployment figures and other economic information. which was also pressed in the Assembly. Owing to the vastness of the field and the difficulty of collecting reliable information, this problem is not quite so easy of solution but, I understand, a beginning is likely to be made in estimating the actual extent of unemployment in the country.

INDIAN HISTORY

Move To Write Book From Indian Point Of View

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, June 2.

Babu Rajendra Prasad had a somewhat important discussion with Sjts. K. P. Jayaswal, Barrister and Jaychand Vidyalankar, in connection with the study of and preparation in Indian History from the Indian point of view. Sjt Jaychand Vidyalankar who has been silently working on the subject and has already to his credit some monumental works in Hindi, which have won appreciation from such scholars as Sjts. Jaysawal, Sardesai, Rao Bahadur Mahamahopadhyay Gourishanker Hirachand Oza, and Dr. Hiranand Shastri, formerly Epigraphist to the Government of India and Editor of "Epigraphia Indica" and now the head of the Baroda Archaeological Department. Professor Vagul has been suggesting the formation of a society of Life Members devoted to the work of synthetising the History of India from the Indian point of view and other cognate studies, Sjts. Jayaswal had also suggested in the course of his presidential address at the Baroda Oriental Conference the preparation of an Indian History from the Indian point of view. These suggestions have been receiving due support and formed the subject matter of the discussion between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sjts. Jayaswal and Jaychand. It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad is seriously and sympathetically considering the suggestions.

SECRET TALKS MYSTERY

Nagpur Civil And Military Authorities Confer

NAGPUR, June 2.

It is reliably understood that for the last few days a number of meetings were held in Sitabaldi Fort, Nagpur, attended by the members of the Magistracy, executive officers and military authorities.

The strickest secrecy is being maintained about the object of or the deliberations at the meetings but it is gathered from a reliable source that the object of the meetings was to acquaint the executive officers with the nature of assistance the military authorities could render to maintain peace should such assistance be needed on account of any commotion or other contingency.

It is further reported that the executive officers were shown some latest inventions in armaments which were so far kept as most jealously guarded secrets.

WAR PREPARATIONS?

Although it is almost certain that these meetings had nothing to do with preparatinos for a war, there is reason to believe that a preliminary survey of the town from the army point of view was made. For some weeks past Nagpur was agog with rumours that preparations for a war were in progress. Colour is lent to them by the report that some clerks from the postal department who took part in the last world war were, it is learnt, confidentally asked to state if they were willing to join field service if required.—United Press.

World Reflections

COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS

(From Our London Correspondent)

Does anybody know what British Government policy is? It is plain to a child that sanctions are not going to shift Mussolini out of Abyssinia. Only force can do that now. Many powerful voices are pressing for it. Mr. Baldwin keeps the British fleet in the roads of Alexandria. Is he going to use it to close the Canal? Is he going to appoint Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty to order that operation?—"Daily Express" London.

Groggy is an expression applied in the boxing world to a man who has received such a hard blow that he is simply hitting about aimlessly and weakly in the air. This expression may well be applied at present to British Foreign policy.

It took a month for the questionnaire to Hitler to be prepared First it was to be kept secret until success was achieved Yet, a day or two later, it was published. This is only one example. In its sanctions policy, too, the British Government undoes in the afternoon what it has done in the morning. The questions may have been to the point and the new form of diplomacy interesting, but the result is to give Hitler the opportunity to retire for a few weeks, reserving his reply.—"Das Neue Tagebuch," Paris.

If the reform of the League of Nations is carried out according to the ideas of Mr. Baldwin, it will mean putting Europe in a straitjacket.

If Britain insists on having the League of Nations reorganised along such lines, then the achievement of even a universal European League will be postponed indefinitely. Who would have imagined that the British Premier could think of such plans? His the time really come for putting this continent in a strait-jacket? Mr. Baldwin thinks that military sanctions are a material part of collective security and that they cannot be avoided. This is very courageous language and different from the earlier announcements of "peace at any price." Has the British Government changed its mind?—"Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung," Berlin.

Following the visit of Mr. Eden at the office of M. Leon Blum in Paris, new light is thrown on the European situation.

Thanks to the new French Government of the Left there will be a better co-operation between Britain and France, at the expense of Italy. Curiously the National Government of the Right in Britain will be assisted by the Left Front Government in France in a joint foreign policy. This success is due mainly to the personality of Mr. Eden who understands Moscow and Paris. As a result, a stronger line may be taken towards Italy, and here will probably be a better understanding with Germany.—"El Sol," Madrid.

Russia Forming Anti-Japanese Ring?

It seems that Soviet Russia is bent on forming an anti-Japanese ring.

Besides befriending France in Europe, Soviet Russia is trying to form a common front with China and America against Japan. China and America may easily fall into line against Japan, and it is obvious that China hails no less enthusiastically than does Soviet Russia the American plan to replenish armaments, which. no matter what the nominal object. will furnish America with a navy big enough to enable that country to interfere positively in Far Eastern affairs.

In order to whet American hostility against Japan, Soviet Russia has been assiduously preaching the inevitability of a Japan-American war, and giving out an exaggerated version of the Far Eastern unrest.—"Osaka Asahi," Osaka.

Huge Arms Costs A Strain On Japan

The military leaders of Japan point out that defence is no longer a matter merely of providing an army and navy; it involves all the industrial and economic Powers of the nation. The new Finance Minister sees an emergency."

The emergency is created by the need of finding for the army and navy revenues greater than the present system of taxation—and, as some think, the capitalist economy—can provide. In the next two years, perhaps, it will be clear whither Japan's new course is leading her. But nothing can alter the fact that the Japanese millions must increasingly depend on foreign trade for their food and work. The diversion into armaments of the resources needed to develop their productive power will be a risky experiment. —"New York Times," New York.

There is perhaps no other country in the world where there are so many Fascist organisations as in the Empire of the Rising Sun.

These organisations differ from the secret and ultra-patriotic societies in that they carry on their activities in public and refuse to employ terror as a weapon of political parties but they all agree on one point: that it is necessary to abolish the parliamentary system and set up a dictatorship in order that the principles of nationalism may be rigorously followed. According to several estimates, which do not seem to be exaggerated, there are approximately one hundred and thirty Fascist societies in Japan, and the total number of their followers exceeds 2 millions.—"Marianne", Paris.

Russia Warns Britain

Germany is a much more dangerous aggressor than Italy. It is the rumour that Lord Halifax, the Lord Privy Seal, may go to Berlin even before Hitler answers the British questionnaire on his peace plan. Such a visit would be tantamount to a revocation of the questionnaire.

Despite her desire for British help, France would refuse to support an Anglo-German rapprochement. On the other hand, Britain cannot undertake a campaign against Italy without French assistance. In the event of a new pro-German zig-zag on the part of England none of the countries menaced by German aggression can be expected to remain passive.

It is inevitable that faced by such action these countries would be forced to establish an accord with Italy. For the cause of peace and security the struggle together with Italy against German aggression is infinitely more efficacious and necessary than seeking German support against Italy. Furthermore, German support in the struggle against Italy will be no more than a fiction. Germany has no position in the Mediterranean and is therefore in no position to extend any assistance of importance. "Journal de Moscov" Moscow.

German's proposals betray German strategy. This strategy is designed to separate the East from the West in order to smash each in turn.

It creates a distinction between East and West, permitting peace guarantees in the West even though illusory, in our opinion while not permitting them in the East. It attempts to cast doubt on France's right to make pacts with the countries to the East and Southeast of Europe. Germany wants to dismember Europe, to settle with any of its parts in an order most suitable to German interest's and strategy. She covers this strategic objective with crude pacifist phrases calculated to mislead the peace-loving masses of France and England; and to play into the hands of those circles of English isolationists which, while fully understanding what the German strategy means, pretend to believe in Hitler's sincerity.—"New Masses," New York.

KARACHI-CALCUTTA FREIGHT

Export Rate On Wheat Reduced

KARACHI, June 1.

As a result of the negotiations between the Conference lines and the local shippers the Conference lines have decided to reduce the rate of freight on wheat from Karachi to Calcutta to Rs. 4/12 per ton. This rate is subject to a deffered rebate of 10 per cent., and will be effective for shipments made on and from 8th June 1936 until further notice.

It will be recalled that the local wheat exporters were opposing to the recent increase to Rs. 5/10 per ton. In this connection a prominent dealer told the Associated Press that the freight rate in October last year was Rs. 4. The Conference lines increased it to Rs. 4/8 on November 16 last. This rate continued till 31st March this year when the Conference lines fixed the rate at Rs. 5/10 less 10 per cent. Representation was made to the Conference lines that the exporters were opposed to the introduction of the rebate system and drawing their attention to the fact that export business would decrease in consequence. He continued that negotiations for chartering their own vessel were in progress.—A. P.

The next session of the All-India Shri Chitra Gup a Vanshi Srivastava Dusre Kayasth Conference will be held at Cawnpore during the X'mas holidays of 1936.

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Kumari Padma in "Sangdil Samaj" from this Saturday at the Krishna

ENTERTAINMENT TAX IN THE PUNJAB

Will It Injure Indian Studios?

After Bengal and Bombay, the Entertainment Duty Bill has been passed by the Punjab Legislature. It is expected to raise Rs. 2 lakhs by levying a duty on all tickets above the four anna class. Pandit Nanak Chand opposed the bill in the Council by saying that the time had not arrived to interfere with the entertainments enjoyed by the public. "The Cinema and theatre industry are still in their infancy and it would not be a proper thing to tax them. If they taxed them, they would be throttling the industries in their infancy. The cinema industry which is making a steady progress had given employment to a large number of people and it has also opened careers for the youths in the provinces." Moreover,—he added—the sum of two lakhs that was proposed to be raised would not be of much use to the provincial exchequer. "This sum will give no relief to anybody; on the other hand, if no taxes are levied, it will give relief to those people who want to have a little recreation and enjoyment in the evenings." We may add that already the lives of the poor and middle classes are dreary and dull enough so that this Act could be spared.

But when sub-clause 2 of clause 7 of the bill where it is read: "The local Government may, by general or special order, exempt any entertainment or class of entertainments from liability to entertainment duties" came up for discussion, Rao Bahadur Chhotu Ram valiantly opposed even this concession, but fortunately his opposition was (observes the Journal of the Motion Picture Society), over-ridden.

Horse Racing Tax.

But there was a tragic-comedy when Prof. Roberts, (who, it must be said, had opposed the tax on the poor people's entertainments), however moved an amendment to the effect that "horse-racing under approved conditions are excluded from the provisions of the act because horse-racing is a big incentive, he said, to the Zemindars of the province to improve horse breeding." The same Pandit Nanak Chand who opposed the amendment of Prof. Roberts righly said that "horse-racing is pure gambling and nothing beyond that. Racing is not the best method of encouraging horse-breeding." Sir Donald Boyd also opposed Prof. Roberts' amendment with the result that the amendment was defeated and the tax on horse-racing stands. But it is no consolation either to the industry or the cinema goers.

The real argument, however, remeains that whatever little the entertainment tax yields to the Government is lost in the form of reduced box office returns and therefore it will affect adversely the turnover taxes paid by exhibitors.

From an all-India, therefore from the Central Government, standpoint as also from the viewpoint of the Governments in Bombay and Bengal, the tax imposed on film goers in the Punjab is even of greater consequence. For most of the pictures exhibited in Northern India are either Bengal or Bombay productions—chiefly the latter.

Local and Central Governments.

The entertainment tax now imposed in the Punjab will, by reducing the box office returns in that province, deprive the film producers in other provinces, chiefly Bombay and Bengal, of a part of their former income and thus do damage to their business, which will in its turn also inflict loss on the Governments of these provinces. Thus the whole film industry of our country and the Central and Provincial Governments will be equally wounded sensibly, as the people of the Punjab will have to pay through the nose for or forego the cheap, occasional entertainment they now get in the cinemas. Let alone the hardships of the people, is it or will it be in the interests of the Governments of other Provinces as well as of the Central Government when any province taxes the people in such a manner that not only the industry but also the Governments will be hit by the measure? There seems to be no system and understanding of the inter-relations of measures in the methods of the local and central Governments. They very often, as in this case, weaken each others' finances by ill-considered measures.

Rajkumari in "Millionaire"— this week at the Minerva (New Theatres.)

"ASEER-I-HAVIS"

Historical Picture At Majestic

Shalini Cinetone's latest historical picture in Urdu "Asser-I-Havis" has been drawing huge crowds at Majestic since last Saturday.

Depicting a story whose interest is provided by an amazing struggle between love, greed and loyalty, and enlivened by a wealth of powerfully dramatic and exciting incidents "Aseer-I-Havis" should be a rare thriller.

It was directed by Pandit Shivkumar, who also wrote the dialogue, which is among the very special features of the picture.

The cast features "Usha," Ameena, Jagirdar Dave, and Dudhare and all of them act very well indeed.

Mr. Govindrao Tambe, the music director, has composed beautiful songs and background music specially suited to the Mahomedan atmosphere of the story, which tells of the misguided passion of Adilshah, sovereign of Adilgarh for Zeerat, betrothed to a neighbouring kingdom's heir, and how it led to war and death and treachery and disaster, before the lovers finally achieved happiness.

The war scenes, specially those set in the famous fortress of Panhala, are realistic, The mounting indeed, is most interesting, and Mr. Dongarsane, who was responsible for them has designed some beautiful examples of Persian architecture. The photography and recording are said to be excellent.

Kumari Durga Khote in "Amar Jyoti" (Prabhat).

Question Of The Week

Do Indian Studios Aim Distinction From Or Imitation Of Hollywood And Elstree?

"All Quiet on the Maratha Front" to run at the Plaza from Saturday.

GOLDEN EAGLE MOVIETONE (KARACHI)

The second socio-devotional picture in Hindi "Pia-ki-Jogan," is awaiting release.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the production of another picture in Hindi "Virgin Widow" depicting the life of an innocent girl caught in love-flames which leads to thrilling romance and pathos. The leading roles are taken by Sirdar Akhtar, Merwan Irani, Pramod Chandra, B.A., LL.B. Gadadhar, Sheila and Vasu.

Every precaution is taken by the producers to see that this unique social picture is one of all round technical perfection and one of extraordinary type suited to the taste of every community both classes and masses.

E. I. F. (CALCUTTA)

Progress Of Sonehra Sansar

Director Devaki Bose is now going through the toughest portion of his production, the interior scenes of the "Paradise" in both the versions of "Sonehra Sansar"

Half-a-dozen crazy "jewels", in their exhuberance of uncontrolled emotions discuss various problems relating to Banking Finance and Industry, with funny demonstration of models, that will contribute to the lighter side of the drama. The six jewels are now being represented by a galaxy of screen talents, namely:—Kartic Roy, Satya Mukherji, Navadwip Haldar, Hassandin, Benoy Goswami and Nirmal Banerji. While all of them will be seen in both the versions, with the only exception of Bhumen Roy who will relieve Hassandin in the Bengali version only, in the role of the "4th Jewel."

(Continued from column 7.)

didly and is bound to give his best in a role that suits him admirably. Bijoya is scheduled to be ready for the screen by the end of June and will have its premiere at Rupabani early in July.

The script for Director Hem Chandra's next picture is almost ready so that by another fortnight the selection of the cast will have been made. Hem Chandra has already established himself as a director with strong artistic sense and he is all too anxious to make his next venture a good paying proposition. He is said to have made a success of it with "Crorepati", which will be released as soon as "Dhoop Chhaon" makes room for it at the Minerva in Bombay. It is understood that director Hem Chandra's story for his next picture is entirely of an original type.

RADHA FILM CO. (CALCUTTA.)

The shooting of "Bisa-Brikha," Radha Film's forthcoming Bengali picture, based on late Bankim Ch. Chatterjee's famous novel of the same name, has gone under production with Phani Burmah in charge of Megaphone. The shooting commenced on the 1st Baisakh.

The shooting of Hindi "Kanthahar" which will be released as "Khuni Kon" is progressing rapidly under the direction of G.R. Sethi with Kananbala, Abdulla Kabuli, Jahar Ganguly, Shamnarayan Kumar Mitra and others.

CROREPATI AT MINERVA

New Theatres' Social

Mr. Hem Chunder's first picture for New Theatres entitled "Crorepati" or "The Millionaire" is to be released at the Minerva next Saturday.

Some of the sets that were employed in "Crorepati" are described as "undoubtedly the most original and most beautiful, ever depicted on the Indian screen," while the cast was positively staggering in its huge number.

The dance and theatre sequences are magnificent, it is stated, and the music something unique—better, though that seems difficult, than even in "Chandidas" or "Devdas."

In "Crorepati", Mr. Hem Chunder has tried a new treatment of a new type of story. He was helped marvellously by a cast that has proved its merit again and again—Saigal, Pahari, Malina, Rajkumari, Nawab Jagdish Nomo Kider, Debbala and other well-known new Theatre actors.

There are some extremely beautiful song members and it looks as though the picture will carry everything before it as have its predecessors.

"DHOOP CHHAON"

20th And The Last Week At The Minerva

Since last five months, "Dhoop-Chhaon" or "Bhagya Chakra"—a New Theatres epic creation of 1936 has been continuously drawing crowded houses at Minerva Talkies, Lamington Road. Even in its twentieth week "Dhoop-Chhaon" has already been acknowledged as the best attraction in whole of Bombay. So many so-called "great" and so-called "historical" pictures have come and gone, so many new pictures have been released and finished, but "Dhoop-Chhaon" even in its twentieth week which is announced as the final week—has become the subject of discussion amongst cinema—fans.

"DERBY-KA-SHIKAR"

At The Super

The word "Derby"—is a thing which changes the destiny of a person overnight. It makes a pauper turn into a rich man. And everybody who is interested in Derby's ticket must be interested in National Theatres' quite out of the way thriller, "Derby-ka-Shikar"—which will be soon released at Super Talkies by Calcutta Talkie Distributors.

"Derby-ka-Shikar" is an unusual story of a middle-class gentleman whose fate was changed by Goddess of Luck by favouring him a large sum of money through a lucky Derby ticket. But there were scoundrels around him who always schemed to have the half share of the ticket. The trouble starts and turns into serious consequences. The breath-taking story moves and you will find some extraordinary situation in a rushing mail-train, sea-cutting steamer, etc. It has stars like Mr. Nimbalkar (of Prabhat fame) Miss Radha, Vilayatu, Miss Sarah, etc. The picture will shortly be screened at the Super.

"BLACK BOX"

At Globe Talkies

Purnima Pictures' mystery thriller "Black Box" continues for th second week at the Globe. It is a story of a Public Enemy No. 1, who is a menace to the society. It has stars like Harischandra Rao, Miss Shah Jehan, Miss Allen, Mr. Vipin Mehta.

"Matlabi Dunia" forthcoming release at the West-End (Ranjit).

NEW THEATRE'S LATEST PRODUCTIONS

Barua Is Busy

Activities around the local studios have been quite brisk for sometime, and before another couple of weeks have gone, all the different units of the New Theatre Studios will work full speed and everybody will be busy preparing for the fast oncoming "no-rest-season". Programmes have been mapped out, plans are ready and all the studio equipments are awaiting for the word "go". In the meantime the editing "Grihadaha" and "Manzil" is being carried on at quiet a brisk pace. The producers believe that they will be presenting, in "Manzil" and "Grihadaha", pictures that would make new history in box-office record.

Mr. P. C. Barua, the director of both "Manzil" and "Grihadaha" is said to have brought to display all the skill and talent he is known to possess. According to him, both these pictures are brighter and bigger than even "Devadas". In merit they stand almost on a level footing. And from the standpoint of spectacle, they both should prove a treat to watch. Its appealing power is great and is produced at a tempo that is almost sustaining in its effects. The story is simply told and the entire plot has been knit securely in authentic atmosphere, terminating in what may be called a dramatic climax. Both pictures should be outstanding products because of their all-round excellence—be it in high class acting or in intelligent treatment or in vivid presentation.

* * * *

Technical Innovations

Mr. Nitin Bose, another clever and imaginative director, has taken up things in real business like manner. His next picture, which is scheduled to be produced in two versions, will be on the set by the end of this month. Through 'Bhagya Chakra' (Dhoop-Chhaon) Mr. Bose has already been acclaimed as one of the most talented Bengali directors. On account of the success which attended "Bhagya Chakra" we have every reason to believe that his coming venture will not only outshine his previous product, but bids fair to make a record hit of it. Mr. Bose is determind, so far as the technique of his new picture is concerned to introduce most up-to-date if not unthought of camera achievements. His next picture will be a treatment of psychology par excellence, but at the same time its other aspects, such as story link, dialogue, and music have never been neglected. Mr. R. C. Boral will act as the Musical Director, and his very name is a guarantee for the best. The cast is not yet selected, but it is going to create a sensation when it will be given out in the near future.

Director D. R. Das is also busy with his job, on "Bijoya" and has really made admirable progress with the shooting of this picture. The story of "Bijoya" is based on Sarat Chatterji's novel, so there can be little doubt as to the gripping character of it. The cast is by all means equal to the story. Pahari Sanyal, Chandrabati, Amar Mullick, Shyamacharan Laha, Indu Mukherji and Arati play the leading roles. Amar Mullick, in particular, has been doing splen-

(Continued in column 5.)

"Aseer-I-Havis" now running at the Majestic.

Friend Of Justice And Defender Of Lowly

Pickthall's Death Strikes Blow To Band Of Workers For Muslim World

By Arthur Field

It would be a heartless indifference which could allow me to fail in recording the sorrow felt among old friends and colleagues of Marmaduke Pickthall for his unexpected and untimely death. This sad event occurred on May 19, at St. Ives, Cornwall, at the age of 61.

When I saw him just before his departure for a holiday in Cornwall, he looked and acted like a man as sound physically as he was mentally. He proposed to devote his characteristic "holiday" to writing a book, built out of lectures delivered in India. He proposed returning to London in July, to take up a more or less permanent residence in a new flat at Balham. One may guess the eagerness with which I looked forward to his residence in my neighbourhood; for not only had we been colleagues in many strenuous efforts, but he intended to work with me in new directions for the good of Islamic people.

Severe Blow.

Now he is added to the list of our illustrious dead, once comrades in movements for Islam and the Orient. Arnold Lupton, John Arnall, Ernest Harrison Griffin, Pickthall, have fallen, and many other warriors are now old and tired. This loss has, therefore, not only been a grievous personal one, but a blow to the band of workers for the Muslim world.

The main facts of Mr. Pickthall's life are given in the obituaries appearing in all the great newspapers; but some facts that do not interest the editors of those journals may be worthy of record. This son of a Suffolk clergyman, public school man, and civil servant, who became a Muslim, as expert in Arabic as he was in French and English and Turkish, was more than a man of versatility and learning,—he was first and foremost a friend of justice, and a defender of the lowly. A man who could have rested on the reputation acquired from a score of well-written novels, he adventured into many avenues along which he sighted injustices to expose or helpless people to defend.

I think it is no boastful spirit that prompts me to claim for the Anglo-Turkish effort, started in 1912 and continued throughout the Great War, at least a considerable measure of notoriety and public attention. The same can be said for the defence, as unavailing as the recent defence of Ethiopian independence, of the gallant Riffi of Morocco.

His Farsightedness.

One instance of his farsighted analysis of world forces and interests is to be found in a letter, which appeared in several journals on the very eve of the Great War. Signed by Mr. Pickthall, Lord Mowbray, Mr. C. F. Ryder and others then associated in the defence of Turkey, it went beyond the functions of that movement and opposed the preparations then proceeding for a conflict that has brought, as they predicted, little good and inestimable loss to both conquerors and conquered.

Mr. Pickthall had not only been happy in his work in India, but had had the almost unique experience of finding his health and that of his wife improved by residence in the Deccan, where the temperature often exceeded 100 degrees. There is no doubt that he found some difficulty in acclimatising himself to the English weather and temperature. He tried the sea coast of Sussex, stayed in London for a time, and then adjourned for a good rest (and a good deal of work) in Cornwall. Falmouth and finally St. Ives saw him working on his new book; while he kept up a connection with the Hyderabad quarterly "Islamic Culture". The issue of April contains some of his scholarly reviews, showing the very remarkable control of Arabic that this remarkable Englishman possessed.

Those who dread an old age of degeneration and incapacity must read with envy of a life of bodily and mental vigour brought to a sudden close. Those who fear a lingering death will think him fortunate whose busy life was closed by a heart attack that lasted less than one hour. Amidst her intense sorrow his wife, the sharer of his work and thoughts, counts herself happy in the good fortune of being with him in the closing scene.

The last word he wrote, on the night before his death, and the words he spoke, then unconscious that his end was near, were kind and beautiful, as was his entire life.

It has been stated that Mr. Pickthall had been proposed as the future leader of the "British Muslims". By British is often indicated "of Great Britain"; but, even in this limited sense, my friend Pickthall never deviated from the opinion that there exists no authority qualified to appoint a head of the faith in these islands.

In view of his tolerant, but firm, adherence to orthodox, that is Sunni, Islam, it will be appreciated that the kind intention of the sectarian institutions in England would have been rather a delicate compliment than a dignity. We are glad that the name of Mohamed Pickthall will not be found in a list of holders of fugacious honours, but will be perpetuated in the hearts of people who loved his thoughts and deeds. A real adornment to his name consists in the continuous efforts he made for the future of orthodox and unsectarian Muslim propaganda in this country.

Frank Honesty.

I have said "orthodox and unsectarian", for this convinced Sunni Muslim was so devoid of the spirit of unfriendly criticism, that we got to think of him as one without a sect. Saying as much to him one day, he said, with the frank honesty that characterised him, "Oh, I won't accept that. I call myself a Sunni Muslim, of the Hanafi school".—Perceiving that I was (perhaps) a trifle sorry that the classical himself, he added: "None known better than you that there is no such spirit of sectarianism in Islam as that in which I was born." I thought of the snarling impertinences of alleged Christians (addressed to each other, not to the "heathen"), and I at once reconciled myself to the comparatively amible aaray of Islam's "seventy jarring creeds".

This time of bewildered sorrow is not the time for an attempt to appraise the worth and work of the man. That must be attempted later. One word, however, may throw a ray on his life. At one of our pro-Oriental meetings he said:

"While the whole world has suffered cruelly from the effects of Nationality and Nationalism, Islam stands out in world-history as rising far above these narrow conceptions. The aims of Islam at one time culminated in the creation of an Islamiyeeh, which transcended nationality. May we not long for the return of such a time and such a result?"

Non-Muslim Tribute.

The tribute of a non-Muslim may be quoted here: "He never missed a chance of doing a good turn to anyone he happened to know needed it. He seemed to have the power to know the people who needed help, and the time to proffer it. Although a man of immense erudition, he was the kindest and most unassuming of friends, was always excellent company, and took a flattering interest in those he talked with."

Here is another word from the heart:—"How grieved I am to hear of the passing of that dear gentleman. He was gracious and kind, and his high intelligence transformed his expression, so that he seemed ever youthful. One might have said that he had a serene life before him; but now he is a memory. Having had the privilege of knowing him, I shall treasure this memory, of life, not death,—nor do I believe that he is dead."

Transfer Centre Of World History To Far East

FRANK TALK BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE

Refreshingly frank exchanges have taken place between Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese intellectual leader, and a Japanese publisher, Mr. T. Murobuse. It was initiated by the Japanese, who asked Dr. Hu for an open letter on the present situation. Dr. Hu, as usual, is truthful and courageous in his expression. Some parts of his letter were deleted by the censor in Japan, but most of it was published.

The first bit of advice from Dr. Hu is: "I earnestly beg Japanese nationals not to talk of 'Sino-Japanese friendship.' I have been painfully annoyed by such talk, as also by talk of the 'Kingly Way' by Japanese militarists. I am at a loss to understand it. The extreme of despotism is called Kingly Way" and activities calculated to produce resentment are described as methods to promote friendship!" (This comment about the "Kingly Way" was deleted in Japan.) The Chinese Government was forced to issue a decree for friendly relations with Japan, China's neighbour, asserts Dr. Hu, prohibiting all anti-Japanese speeches and activities; but a governmental decree does not affect the feeling and sentiment of the people. The anti-Japanese sentiment, the feeling of resentment, finding no outlet of expression, is growing deeper and tenser. Cannot the Japanese militarists and people realise this? "The real question now is how to eliminate Sino-Japanese resentment."

The Japanese people are urged not to overlook the feeling of resentment of a country with a population of over 400,000,000. The Chinese Government and people have exercised the utmost patience in recent years. "But from our observation of the declarations of Japanese militarists we have come to the conclusion that their ambition of aggression is insatiable." (This part deleted in Japan.)

Dr. Hu asked the Japanese people not to neglect their great achievement in the past and their great future. "Anyone reading the glorious history of Japan of the past sixty years must be impressed. It is read with surprise and admiration. But a great nation can also be destroyed. There is no limit to the future of the Japanese and 'no other' country can check her progress. Her destruction is only possible by her own action."

Mr. Murobuse, in reply, said that upon its publication the letter of Dr. Hu attracted the attention of the intelligentsia in Japan. "They showed great admiration for Dr. Hu and sympathy with China.'

SUN YAT SEN'S EXAMPLE.

Mr. Murobuse's letter touches upon the prevailing resentment of the Chinese people and asks whether the Chinese leaders are doing anything on their part to remove it. He cites the courageous example of the great Chinese leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who really understood Japan, in extending his hands to obtain help from the Japanese. He also refers to China's policy of utilizing one country against another, which she is now using in the attempt to oppose Japan. "America has thus helped China. Great Britain has cunningly dealt with Japan, and in the same way your country has incorporated Communists." The Japanese editor continues with a sweeping indictment of Great Britain's whole policy and purposes both in the Far East and elsewhere. "Ireland, India, Egypt, South Africa and other countries have become the pigs and sheep on the sacrificial after. Our warning is 'Don't be cajoled by Great Britain.' Japan and China, or the Japanese and the Chinese intelligentsia, should shake hands and uphold the liberty and civilization of the Orient, and transfer the centre of the world history to the Far East!"—(Nofrontier News Service).

Silhouette Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
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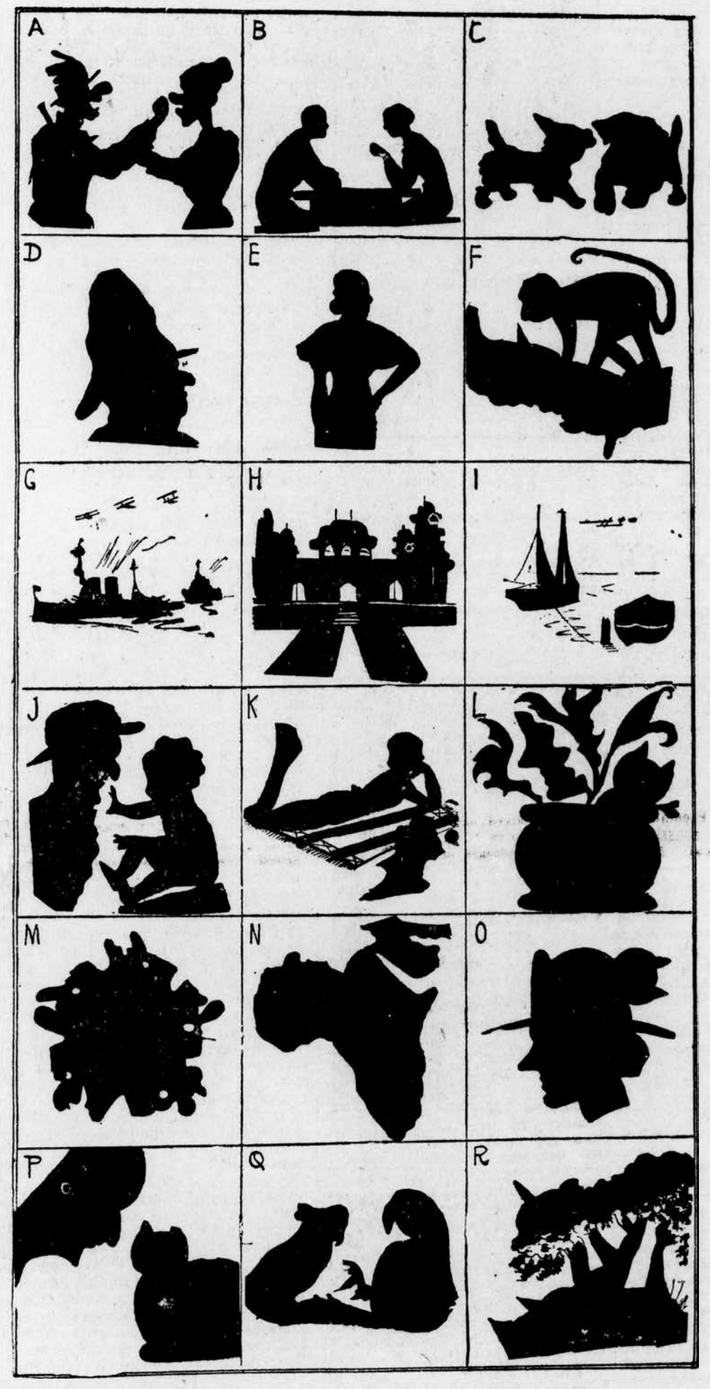

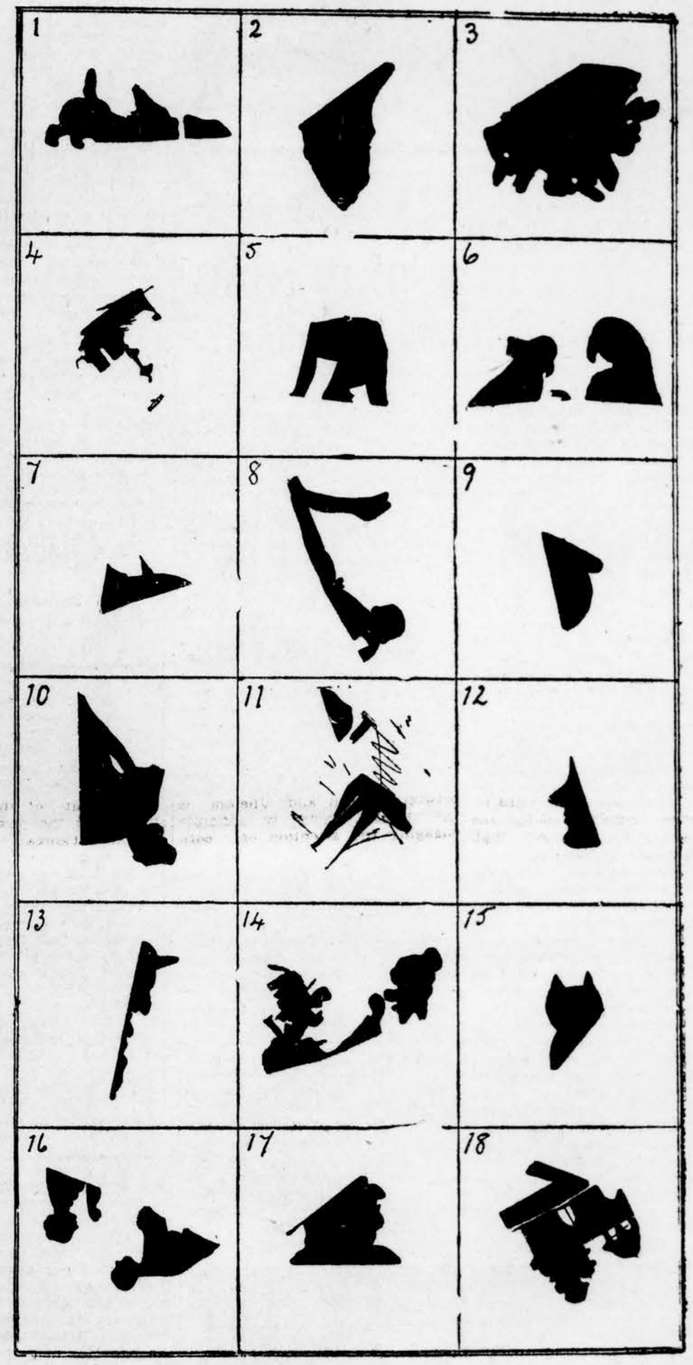

Here is an opportunity for you to secure one of the prizes in the Rs. 3,000/- competition scheme by exercising your power of observation intelligently.

This is a competition which can be tried by any one as it is very simple but at the same time interesting. The pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 . . . are parts cut away from the silhouettes shown in the series on the left marked A, B, C. The parts are not necessarily shown in the same position as they appear in the silhouettes.

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Entry Coupons Will Be Available From Bombay Chronicle Sunday Edition

CLOSING DATE

10th June, 1936

Indian News From Here And There

HIS EXCELLENCY E. RAGHVENDRA RAO

To Succeed Sir Syed Raza Ali As India Agent In S. A.

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

It is reliably understood that His Excellency E. Raghavendra Rao will be appointed Agent to the Government of India in South Africa relieving Sir Syed Raza Ali next winter. Both Hon'ble Mr. Murton and Hon'ble Roughton will therefore continue as Executive Councillors till the introduction of the new Constitution. The news that His Excellency is intending to revert to politics therefore appears to be a myth.

BIG DONATION.

Dr. N. B. Khare, M.L.A., has come forward with a donation of Rs. 3,000 for a marble bust to be erected in the Congress Park. It may be remembered that owing to the resignation of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Chaganlal Bharuka, Dr. Khare has come forward to give an impetus to the memorial.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

At an executive meeting of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee held at Mr. P. K. Salve's residence on Thursday (May 28) under the chairmanship of Mr. P. K. Salve, the following sub-committees being formed to give effect to the Lucknow Congress resolutions:

(1) Sangathan, (2) Agriculture, (3) Labour Committee, (4) Parliamentary Committee, (5) Volunteers' Committee, (6) Women's committee.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

When Dr. Saboor the coin expert visited Padampur near Amgaon in Bhandara District, 30 miles from Nagpur, he discovered the ruins of dilapidated temples. There are no images but it is surmised that the temples are of 'Hemad Punthi Type.' They are said to date back to the 8th century. There are three Jain images broken in the bed and on the bund of the tank called Khamtara. There is also one Nath Boowas temple between Amgaon and Padampur on a hillock on the road to Deori. It is also in ruins but there are images to be seen. One doubtful Jain or Budhist image is also placed there in place of some image which is not there. In addition to this, one small Jain image is also kept there. There are two stone slabs with carved images of Shiv-Parvati, Shiv-Ganga or Kali, just adjoining to Bhairao. It is reported by people that a large image is taken away to Bhandara. Just behind these remains and on a lower level there is a man-made cave with a stone door with a ventilator at the other side. It is said that the cave had finely carved stone slabs which are now missing.

IRRIGATION IN PUNJAB

Govt. To Go On With Haveli And Ambala Projects

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, May 30

Though hard hit by the Niemeyer Award, the Punjab Government proposes to continue its schemes for the development of the Province. It hopes to receive the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for the Haveli Irrigation Project in time to enable work to be commenced by next winter. The Government has also taken in hand the examination of the possibility of irrigation in Ambala division through tube wells. Ambala is perennially suffering from lack of water and it is said that tube wells can be worked for supplying canal water for irrigation in this division. Whether the scheme will be worked by the Government or by private enterprise, through official encouragement, will be settled later on. For the moment, the Chief Engineer of Irrigation, is busy examining the possibilities of the scheme and before long his conclusions should be ready. Can something be done to open out the vast tract of land between Poonch and Jhelum is the problem which is seriously engaging the attention of both the Kashmir and the Punjab Governments. The Durbar has already constructed a Kutcha road running about a 100 miles between Poonch and Jhelum.

The question under consideration is whether the Punjab Government should allow the Jhelum river embankment to be made "Pucca" and used as a link for this Poonch-Jhelum road with the Grand Trunk Road. If this could be done the Poonch-Jhelum road will be metalled and trade between that part of the Punjab and Kashmir will be increased vastly to mutual advantage of the peoples of the two territories. In fact it is hoped that if such a step could be taken the area could be opened up and provide an outlet for those who are ever anxious to settle in the new colonies and make good living from the land.

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ERNO RAPEE

with

ERICA MORINI

Solo Violinist.

For Programme, see "The Indian Listener" of May 22.

KARWAR LOCAL BOARD PRESIDENT

Stir Caused By Defeat Of Non-Brahmin Leader

(From Our Correspondent)
KARWAR, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the newly organised Civic Education League for Karnatak Karwar is going to boast a weekly newspaper in the very near future. Mr. Godbole Proprietor of the Central Printing Press, with the aid of an able body of consultees, literary and legal, is expected to issue it over his own name. The sponsors of the "Nagarik" (or Citizen), as this new entrant in the newspaper field is provisionally proposed to be named, declare that it will always stand for social and political progress, popular enlightenment, and orderly freedom. Its columns will be presented in the principal vernacular languages of these parts, namely, Marathi and Kanarese. Matter in English, Hindi and Sanskrit will also be admitted when occasion demands.

CONGRSS V. COMMUNALISM

The election of the President for the newly formed Kanara District Local Board for the triennium, 1936-1939, took place on Friday. Mr. S. R. Haldipurkar, President of the District Congress Committee and member of the A. I. C. C., contested the honour with the retiring holder of the office, Mr. G. S. Gangoli, Member for Kanara in the Provincial Council. The contest was keen.

The victory of Mr. Gangoli, who won by 14 votes against 9 secured by Mr. Haldipurkar has been represented as a victory of the Havigs and their loyalist supporters against the Brahmans and their pro-Congress followers. It is nothing of the kind. The name of the Indian National Congress has been quite unnecessarily dragged into a struggle whose issue has been determined by nothing more important than personal and communal considerations.

OFFICIALS AND LOCAL POLITICS.

The result of the Presidential election by the newly constituted Karwar Taluka Local Board, which took place on the same day as the D. L. B. Presidential election, was, if anything, a more exciting affair than the latter. Therein the retiring President of the Board, Mr. D. S. Naik, the Konkan Maratha leader, was ousted from his place by his predecessor Mr. J. P. Saokar, teacher of the Hindu High School. Following the discomfiture of their leader who lost his six-year old tenure of the Karwar Board Presidentship by 7 votes against 9 secured by his rival, there has been a tremendous stir in the whole of the non-Brahmin Maratha community in the District.

As a leading member of the minority party expressed himself to the writer the Marathas keenly feel the dislodgement of their leader from his old position, particularly because it was brought about by the combination of Brahmin Congressmen and Government nominees led, it is alleged, by the official head of the Taluka. All the Maratha members, he said, are going to resign in a body as a mark of protest against the alleged interference from official quarters.

Veerashaiva Mahasabha

(From A Correspondent)
RAICHUR (By Mail

The Annual session of the Veerashaiva Mahasabha will be held on June 2 and 3 at Raichur under the presidentship of Dewan-Bahadur S. T. Kambli. On the same occasion the All India Lingayat Young Men's Conference and the All India Lingayat Ladies Conference will also be held.

Exhibitions of Arts, Crafts Bookstalls, and Agricultural shows have been arranged.

Villagers Urged To Participate In Social Reform

(From Our Correspondent.)
MAHABLESHWAR, (By Mail)

It is learnt that Kh.A. Munshi Retrd. Dy. Collector, Ahmednagar, intends sailing for Japan and other Eastern Countries on the 10th Proby 'Conte Verde' Italian Steamer, for purposes of comparative archaeological studies. Interviewed, he said, that this happened to b eone of his first maiden voyages to Japan, though he has travelled much in India Mr. Munshi has been a leading personality in the realm of social reform and education in the Deccan, representing Muslim community and was also a candidate for the last Assembly elections. He is a keen student of history and economics. Lately he has been engaged in writing a book on, "Gems of the Moghul Period".

A large meeting was held by the Taluka Agricultural Development Committee on the 29th inst. in the Maruti's temple hall at Old Mahableshwar village. Mr. Hamid Ali, I.C.S., the Collector of Satara, presiding. It was evident from the several speeches made that the Village Panchayat members had certain misunderstanding regarding financial responsibility and recurring expenditures from the Government and other sources and that three of the members had tendered their resignations as a consequence. They were, however, advised to work zealously for mutual co-operation and self-help. Next Mr. Phiske, Secretary, Taluka Agricultural Improvement Committee, addressed the villagers on sanitation, agricultural improvements and social reforms. Mrs: Hamid Ali, spoke briefly on domestic hygiene and maternity clinics and the part women should play in the present extensive schemes chalked out by the Government. She also advised village Dais to take advantages of the Nurse's Course Training at Panchgani, beginning from July 1.

ANCIENT INDIAN SCULPTURE

This panel figure of mother and child, very probably that of Yashoda and Child Krishna, was one of the discoveries of the forgotten culture of Sarangpur, 71 miles north of Indore on the Bombay-Agra Road, made by Mr. Vishnu R. Karandikar, Hon. Secretary of the Narmada Valley Research Board, during his last spring tour recently finished.

This and other specimens of the lost culture of this place were recently unearthed by stone masons of the place in an endeavour to obtain stones for building purposes.

The sculpture is similar to the paintings found in the famous Ajanta caves and is now fixed in the wall of the stone-masons' temple at Saranpur.

The art is believed to be in the first millenium A. D.

POPULARITY OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Modern Dairying Methods Demonstrated

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail.

The aim of the department was to improve the agriculture of the country by means of demonstration and propaganda," observes Mr. Nizamuddin Hyder, Director of the Agriculture Department in his report for the year 1342 Fasli. He says that the constructive and instructive work done by the department has gained popularity among the agricultural class in particular and the public in general, with the result that they were taking the maximum advantage of the varied activities of the department. The main work of the department comprised Research, Experiments, Demonstration and Propaganda, and Assistance to the Public.

FOUR SECTIONS

There were four sections in the Research branch namely Botany, Chemistry, Entomology and Animal Husbandry and included investigations of purely technical nature. Plant breeding was in progress in connection with five important crops of the State, viz., rice castor, wheat, jawar and cotton.

TESTING RESULTS

A main experimental farm for the East Telingana was started at Warangal about the end of the year under report. There was also a main farm at Parbhani for the Marahtwara Districts. Besides, there were five government farms in the West Telingana Division. These farms were utilised for testing the promising results obtained from research and for finding out how far they were practicable and economical on a field scale. Improved varieties of crop and improved methods of cultivation, rotation, manuring, etc., which had proved profitable elsewhere were also tested with regard to their adaptability to local conditions. The works connected with the field crops were carried out on the Government Farms. Different kinds of manures and implements were demonstrated and recommended to the cultivators. The cultivators were also shown by practical methods how to save their crops from Red Hairy Vaterpillars and Castor-Semi-Loopers.

The cost of the Department for 1,342 F. was Rs. 855,275 as compared with Rs. 728,309 in the preceding year.

CATTLE BREEDING

The latest report on cattle breeding issued by the Agriculture Department states that the cattle breeding Farm at Himayath Sager was established with the main object of breeding improved type of cattle for plough work. It was also the aim that the milk yield should be improved as much as possible without sacrificing the efficiency for field work. An up-to-date dairy furnished with pasteurising plant was also, provided, with a view to demonstrate the modern methods of dairying. The Farm was in full working order. The Farm maintained two breeds of cattle, namely, the Krishna Valley for the south-eastern part of the State and Malvi for the north-eastern corner. For the remaining part of the State ,breeding work was in progress with the Deoni breed at the Hingoli Stud under the Veterinary Department.

PROFITS AND THE WAR-MAKERS

(Continued from page 6).

cent. increase in his "defense" costs.

When will we cease this mad game? But, we are urged, let us remember that the surest way to maintain peace is to prepare for war. I deny that there is any foundation in fact or historical experience for the claim that preparation for war maintains peace. The claim is a myth, sponsored and nursed by those whose unclean profits would vanish if ever they permitted the world to know that preparation for war is marvellously profitable for a few.

International Peace Garden

Between the United States and Canada there stretches a boundary of thousands of miles. During the lifetime of these two neighbours there has never been stationed a soldier, a mounted gun, or any evidence of military defense. It is encouraging to know that to-day fine minds in both countries are conceiving the establishment of a monument to commemorate these years of peace without demonstration of armed strength.

This monument is to take a most unusual form. On each side of the boundary, in the Turtle Mountains of my state of North Dakota and in Canada, hundreds of acres are being set aside to be developed and made known as the International Peace Garden. These acres will be landscaped and made a beautiful spot in commemoration of the peaceful relationship that has existed through all these years without that common demonstration of "adequate" defense. Oh, that there could be more such monuments!

Truth concerning the methods and programme of the munitions-makers as it is increasingly made known, may bring an awakening which will demand the removal of profit from national defense and war. I am sure such action will not necessitate additional relief camps to accommodate those gentlemen who profit most largely when millions of men are giving their lives to the cause of flag and country. But it most assuredly will reduce the danger of more war and the terrific burdens of expense now required in the name of "adequate defense."

ONE LAKH FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT

All-india Sewak Sangh's Resolution To Raise Fund

(From A Correspondent)
BANGALORE, (By Mail).

A meeting of the executive committee of the All India Harijan Sewak Sangh was held in Birla Park recently.

The meeting resolved to raise an All-India Fund of Rs. 1,50,000 for carrying on the work of the Sangha. and accordingly Rs. 40,000 were collected the next day in Calcutta itself.

The meeting considered in detail the working of the newly-started Harijan Industrial Home in Delhi, and it was resolved to teach tailoring and building construction along with carpentry and leather goods making.

KERALA CAMPAIGN

The President related in detail the history of the Kerala Temple Entry Campaign along with the reports and bulletins issued by the Kerala Sangha. It was resolved to give the fullest support to the programme chalked out by the Kerala Board and Rs. 5,000 were sanctioned.

The Committee resolved to issue an exhaustive questionnaire to all the Harijan Sanghas with a view to compile a directory of Harijan work so far carried on by the Sangha and the other associations in the country working for the welfare of the Harijans.

It was further resolved to request the following gentlemen to tour South India and create public opinion amongst the Caste Hindus in favour of the removal of Untouchability:— Babu Bhagavandas, M.L.A., Acharya Dhruva, formerly Principal of the Hindu University, Dewan Bahadur V. Bhashyam Iyengar, Retd. High Court Judge of Madras and Mahamahopadhaya Bidushekara Bhattachari, head of the Department of Sanskrit in the Calcutta University.

It was also resolved to ask the Provincial Boards to carefully examine the condition of their schools, hostels and other activities in their respective areas, scrap off languishing and failing institutions and keep only those which have public backing and which justify their existence, and on this basis prepare the budget for the next year.

The members of the Committee paid a visit to the Dead Cattle Disposal Institute which has been started by Dr. Satis Chandra Das Gupta in Howrah.

Kasur, May 31: It is reported that the Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, has dismissed a Police Sub-Inspector named Lal Din of Kasur Sadar Police Station for alleged taking of bribes.—United Press.

CHUNILAL PARVATI-SHANKER SHETH TRUST FUND

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Applications for grants for payment of fees of Arts and Professional Colleges and Technical Schools (as well as for books), from POOR AND DESERVING HINDU STUDENTS, will be received by the undersigned on or before 15th June 1936. GUJARATIS WILL HAVE PREFERENCE IN AWARDS.

Candidates should write to the undersigned before 10th June, 1936, with nine pies postal stamps for printed forms of application and rules relating to the awards.

V. K. NIMKAR,
Hon. Secretary,
C. P. Sheth Trust Fund,
Sarvajanik Education Society,
Surat.

S. E. Society's Office,
Athva Lines, Surat,
31st May, 1936.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Indian Horse Breeding And Racing

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For sometime past "Indians horses" have been brought to prominence by the long controversy in the press on Indian horse-breeding and Indian racing.

By "Indian horses" a strong impression has been created that foreign horses foaled in India by foreign sires and foreign dams, and not Indian horses bred in their homeland by Indian stallions and Indian mares, are meant and, thus, the former have wrongly assumed a nomenclature which nature has rightly given to the latter.

As it is a live question vitally affecting the indigenous Indian horses, I think it imperative to discuss it publicly. I would, therefore, thank you kindly to publish my views on it in your esteemed journal.

The adoption by the unreal "Indian horses" of the legitimate designation of the real Indian horses on the wholly untenable plea of their Indian birth, is appallingly unnatural and astonishingly fantastic. It is definite that technically they are exotic, their parents having hailed from foreign countries, to whom they have distinct resemblance. When they have in their veins pure foreign blood, in their system full foreign substance, and possess innate foreign qualities, they must essentially remain foreign and bear the name of their original foreign country.

Supposing an Indian horse and an Indian mare got a foal, say in America, would anybody there dare say it is an American horse? By virtue of such outstanding factors, there is no natural, moral, logical, or legal justification for them to become "Indian horses."

It is not understood by virtue of which law a horse born in India entirely out of a foreign breeding stock, automatically attains the inherent qualification of becoming an "Indian horse." There is none, and is it not awfully surprising that "Indian horses" alone have been picked out of the big list of foreign animals and foreign birds, also born and reared in India, for conversion, when those foreign animals and foreign birds are always known by their foreign names?

"Indian horses" are also called as "Indian bred," and it is not clear whether the old or the new horses of India, is meant. To the old Indian horses, as they were all bred in India the term ostensibly is more suitably applicable than to the new Indian string, to which in reality it indicates. India being foreign to "Indian horses," is it appropriate to call a foreign product like "Indian horses" as 'Indian-bred" when the very idea of calling an Indian production, for instance, in France, as French bred, would be ludicrous? An amplified phrase as foreign horses bred in India, would nicely show out to India widely the identity of 'Indian horses."

Cross-breeding between "Indian horses and horses of this country will infuse admixture of blood, but in course of years of domicility, and after very many generations, it will vanish by breeding of their progenies. Then only their descendents could safely be called as Indian horses. The first Arab stallion, which was drafted to England more than a couple of centuries ago, mated with an English dam, but its offspring neither became an English horse nor an English bred horse. It was by sheer continuity of the process of cross-breeding and breeding of their offsprings that gifted the world with the celebrated English thoroughbreds.

India unselfishly welcomes any breeding scheme for the benefit of "Indian horses," and warmly wishes it success, but she much deplores that breeding amongst hundreds of thousands of her own horses has been entirely neglected from times immemorial. They have mostly retired to the rural areas, where they are utilised by poor Indians for domestic purposes, and where they are gradually deteriorating as unfortunately their fate has been sealed.

India expects that with the inauguration of the national horse-breeding industry, "Indian horses" in their own interest, will shed their artificial name, and shine out in their true colours. The industry cannot be "national" one, since the Indian breed will not be taken in as it is exclusively intended for "Indian horses." Is there any remote chance of establishing a breeding concern for India's horses? India should have one to uplift them.

It is said "several centuries before the Arab horse was thought of, and thousands of years before the English thoroughbred was dreamt of, India was breeding more horses, and using more horses than any other country in the world, before or since." India was bound to breed her own horses more and more as in those old times horses were utilised particularly for everything and everywhere in the absence of train, steamers, motor cars and flying machines of the modern day, but those horses were Indian and not foreign like these "Indian horses."

It is pointed out that "the Arab was unknown before the fifth century A. D. Some biologists held that he originated in India, which was a pleasant thought because he was undoubtedly the progenitor of all the best horses in the world today, though he had deteriorated in recent years." Arab horses have been known for thousands of years as they flourished in Arabia, Palestine, Syria and Iraq when the Semitic race sprung up, and they have been the source of thoroughbreds in the world since then.

The blood and material of Arab horses, popularly known as the Prince of horses, remain uncontaminated from the Semitic period, and similarly Indian horses have remained pure in every sense upto this day since the advent of the Aryan race. Therefore, Arab and Indian horses belong to two different ancient breeds the first having risen in Arabia, and the second in India. The Arab horse has not "originated in India", and if it were, assuming, then why it has always been universally acclaimed as the father of all classic horses in the world, including the distant progenitors of these very "Indian horses," and not the Indian bred? The findings of the biologists "are inaccurate as the noble Arab horses actually originated from their ancestral stock in Arabia, which in itself is a pleasant thought.

India cannot be deluded into the belief that a number of Indian races are reserved for her horses because it is a matter of general knowledge that foreign horses bred in India, and classified as "Indian horses," are only eligible to run in these races. Indian horses have never been bred by any breeder in India for racing specially. Consequently they have not seen the turf of any Indian racecourse or run in a race provided for "Indian horses." When these "Indian horses" are foreign horses bred in India, why not straightaway name the race according to their foreign strain? The name 'Indian horses" looks very strange, indeed, and in justice to their beautiful foreign mettle, their present category must be altered.

There is a brisk demand for more races with bigger stakes for "Indian horses," and one would have appreciated it if India were over-populated with them, but it is not so. It is stated that "only Rs. 2,50,000 was allotted specifically to Indian horses in their own country." Considering the small number of "Indian horses" the allotment is fair, and the two Royal Turf Clubs ought to be thanked for it.

When the name "Indian horses" is disputed by India, how could her country be said to be "their own country"?

It has been pointed out that "during the last Bombay racing season, 93 races were given for foreign horses—Arabs—to the value of Rs. 3,64,000, while only 12 races were given for Indian horses for the value of Rs. 43,000." It must be remembered that Arab horses have been racing in Western India for well nigh a century, and they have always been a pillar to racing in these parts. Our Royal Turf Club has justly given them the support they richly deserve, and India is indebted to our Club for affording her facilities to see the descendents of Arab thoroughbreds demonstrate their form and speed. Arab horses heartily greet the entry of "Indian horses" to the turf, and earnestly hope that "Indian horses" will later on get larger sum than Rs. 43,000 in stakes. The allocation of Rs. 3,64,000 to Arab horses by our Club for reasons of merit and for their century-old services to the turf, should please "Indian horses" in consideration of their aged Arabian lineage.

It is hinted out that "these foreign horses are not wanted in India except for gambling. "The quality of "foreign horses" that have been imported into India for racing is decidedly superior to that of 'Indian horses," and these very "foreign horses," like English thoroughbreds, have magnificently shown their sterling worth through the medium of both Clubs. India is highly proud of them for having brought racing to its highest standard. Racing and gambling are two separate things, and India doubts if "Indian horses" of the coming generations will ever succeed the great English thoroughbreds, the fine Australians, and the excellent Arabs in racing, and that they ("Indian horses") will not be raced for gambling.

Undoubtedly "horse-breeding is an integral part of agriculture," and it is a terrible pity that, excepting cattle, horses are rarely used for tilling the soil in India. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that 'Indian horses" will be employed by agriculturists in future, and India hopes that her own horses would at least be developed for this work. But, is it feasible to "stimulate a market for Indian horses through the racecourse"? Race horses such as "Indian horses," are admittedly lean and speedy, and they positively have all the characteristics of racing in them. An agricultural field cannot be turned into a miniature racecourse for their use on retirement from the turf. However, the racecourse" cannot "stimulate a market" for thickly-built agricultural horses as it is not one of its obligatory functions.

Indian horses have already been seen by thousands of human eyes, but as yet no protest has been lodged against them. What about the three hundred and fifty millions of India's peoples, who have never seen "Indian horses," and who are not aware of their exact definitions? In such a circumstance they would be thinking them to be the horses of this country, and one can well imagine how-shocked they would be when they will know the truth. Will India in general, and turf sportsmen in particular, who are probably aware of "Indian horses" being really foreign horses, would now formally protest against them, and try to set aside for ever the misnomer?—Yours, etc.

NAWAB SHAH ROOKH YAR JUNG.

Poona, May 28.

The Other Side

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In fairness to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Limited, I have to request you to publish the following in your valued paper.

Every year in and out a hue and cry is raised against the rate of dividend declared by the Tramway Company. The Municipal Corporation also several times discussed that the tram fare and the electric rates must be reduced particularly on the ground that the B.E.S.T. Company is a public utility concern and should not pay such high dividend. I have not been able to understand this line of argument as every concern is a utility concern in one sense or other. Otherwise, the concern would not go on. It can safely be stated, without fear of contradiction that the tramway fare is the cheapest of all the conveyances. The company carries the passenger for a four or five miles on a trifling fare of one anna with other concessions of half anna rate and transfer facilities. In a city like Bombay one is required to pay an anna for a cup of tea for which the man can have a pleasant and more than an hour's drive in a tram-car. The Bus-service is the most luxurious and quickest mode of travelling at cheap rates. The electrical energy charges, in comparison to the advantages and facilities can also be called cheap. Many Utility Concerns, like the textile mills, iron and steel companies and railway and banking concerns and such others, have during the past years paid and are still paying huge dividends—some even one hundred and two hundred per cent. One wonders why no protest was ever raised against these concerns and why an exception should be made in case of the Tramway Company. People ought to understand that the concern is not being run on philanthrophic grounds.—Yours etc.,

B. E. S. &. T. SHAREHOLDER.

From Frying Pan To Fire

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is very distressing to hear that the Corporation after all thinks still of fixing up a combined market adjoining Matunga railway station, but it is significant, however, that Mr. Karanjawalla does not challenge Mr. K. S. R. Iyer's statement that 80 per cent. of the local residents do not want it. This flouting of public opinion can never reflect credit. People remember that this suggestion was once made some years back, but was immediately dropped in deference to our wishes. Subsequently, ground was actually leased for a talkie, but the Police Commissioner, responsible for law and order, with practical commonsense decided against it. Should the Corporation desire, let them have a market in a secluded place, and not make a public exhibition in the nerve centre of the locality. The least the Corporation should do is to call for a referendum or institute a Committee to inquire, meanwhile keeping the matter open (in case it does not consider these points favourably). Matunga, having now become congested, requires beautiful parks and not ugly mutton and fish markets in the centre.—Yours, etc.

I. J. T.

Music At The "Band Stands"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—So far as I understand, the bands that are played at the various Band Stands in the city are meant for the amusement of the public but the present programmes of music do not afford any pleasure to the public, for the simple reason that they are composed entirely of classical music. Even musicians cannot appreciate the present programmes and much less, the non-musicians. To the latter such music is nothing but a musical jargon or rather a mere noise of musical instruments. In short, that is not music to them at all. It is still worse for the Hindus, Parsees and Mahommedans (who have got less ear for Western music), who frequent the Band Stands in large numbers. I often notice large number of people repairing to their homes from the Band Stands, before even half the programme of music is over. If the bands are really meant for the public to enjoy, I would advise the authorities concerned to change the programmes of music. They should be composed entirely of dance music, in order to allow everybody to enjoy them,—even the little ones—who always surround the Band Stands. This sort of programme is always arranged for the "Band-Stand-Music" at Bandra, and therefore that Band Stand is always highly patronized, even by the citizens of Bombay. If this is not at all possible, then at least three-fourths of the programme should be arranged of dance music and the rest of classical music, so that, both the parties, i.e., the high class musicians as well as the others, we have the opportunity to enjoy their evenings. I hope the authorities concerned will take early steps to effect the necessary changes in the programmes of music and make the city Band Stands, the centres of amusements and not of disappointments for the public.—Yours etc.,

A VIOLINIST.

Bombay, May 31.

MYSORE TO TAKE OVER RAILWAYS FROM M. S. M.

Sir Mirza Ismail Elaborates Plans For Industrial Drive In State In His Budget Speech

MYSORE, June 2.

Addressing the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly of Mysore to-day, Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan reviewed the work of admnistration and the finances of the State and struck an optimistic note about economic conditions in the world and predicted that they might all hope for a return, if not to abundance, at least to normal conditions. The consumption of commodities had increased in all directions, while the rate of interest had fallen to a point, which they should have hardly believed ten years ago.

Reviewing the financial position of the State he said that their total revenues in 1926-27 was Rs. 338 lakhs, while the estimate for 1936-37 was Rs. 378 lakhs. their mining enterprise together with various other industries had been doing splendidly well. He announced that necessary arrangements were being made to take over the railway in the State from the M. and S. M. Railway Company with effect from 1st January 1938. When this transaction was completed, the total mileage of Mysore railways would amount to 721.66 and the whole undertaking would compare favourably in magnitude with some of the railway ranked as first class railways.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Factory, The Mysore Sugar Factory and other industrial concerns had shown good returns. The present condition of the sericulture, however, continued to be a source of great anxiety to Government, although there had been some signs of recovery in the last few months.

CEMENT FACTORY

During the year under review, an improved type of loom had been designed and its working had given satisfaction It. had now been decided to undertake large scale manufacture of this new type of looms, so as to bring it within the reach of the weavers. The Dewan revealed that Government were contemplating starting a cement factory capable of producing sixty tons of high grade portland cement a day.

CRISIS IN EUROPE

He next referred to the unsettled conditions in the world which had been brought on the verge of a war by breaches of faith, disregard of pledges and avoidance of promises made. Treaties, covenants and agreements had all been smashed all over the world, leading people to have no faith in treaties. The state of Europe was a matter which concerned India very deeply, because if Britain was involved in a war, India was also sure to be brought into the vortex of that war. Who could foretell results of such a world conflagration, and what the fate of India might be, defenceless as she was and incapable of offering any resistance, particularly to an invader from the sea. Great Britain was striving for peace and he hoped, her efforts would be crowned with success.

CALL FOR UNITY

In conclusion, he appealed to the people in India to forget their communal and other differences and stand shoulder to shoulder in the service of the motherland. "Let the bonds of a common aspiration unite us all together—Hindus and Muslims and Christians—British India and states. It is only then that a new India will arise. It is only then we can, in the memorable words of the Viceroy, who deserves our fullest co-operation 'move boldly forward with faith and courage', and 'sustain in all its ancient fame and glory, the great name of India over all the world".—A.P.

Rev. FRANCIS BERTRAM DEAD

Acted Twice As Madras 'Varsity Vice-Chancellor

MADRAS, June 2.

Death occurred to-day at Kodaikanal of Rev. Father Francis Bertram, founder of Loyola College. Born at Metz (France) in 1870. He completed his early studies in England. He came to India in 1818 and completed 49 years' educational work in South India.

He acted twice as Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University.—A.P.

Dhrangadhra State People's Conference

WADHWAN, June 2.

It is likely that a second conference of Dhrangadhra State People will be held in the second week of June. The idea behind this move seems to be to bring pressure upon the Dhrangadhra State administration to set right their finances.—United Press.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION FOR GUJERAT

BARODA, May 31.

Efforts are being made here to organize a Journalists' Association. The preliminary arrangements have already been completed and it is expected that the Gujerat Journalists' Association will come into existence very shortly.—United Press.

A meeting for distributing prizes to the students of Yashovijayaji Jain Gurukul, Palitana, was held on 30th May, under the presidentship of Sheth Ravilal Shantidas Ashkaran of Bombay, when some interesting dialogues from the students at Palitana were held.

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KHETWADY, BOMBAY

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PRINCIPAL.

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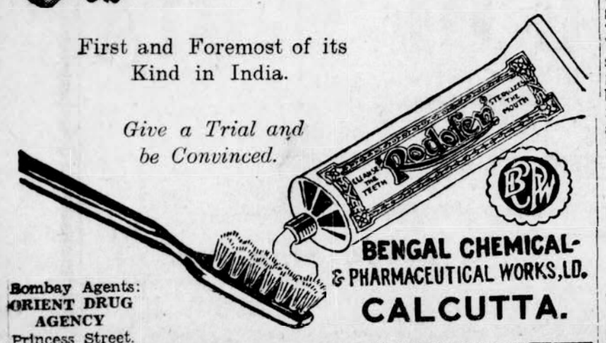

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"WAR SHALL BE CATASTROPHE FOR EUROPE"

Italy Will Strive To Maintain Peace

BUT NO WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM LYBIA TILL BRITISH FLEET IS CALLED BACK, SAYS "IL DUCE"

The Royal Consul-General for Italy in Bombay writes:—

The following is the translation of the declaration made by Il Duce, in the interview granted to the Editor "Daily Telegraph", London:—

The development of the New Empire shall keep the Italians engaged for a number of years, because the country is vast and requires everything to be made anew.

The small States in the Mediterranean have absolutely nothing to fear from Italy. Italy desires to respect her treaties of friendship with Greece and Turkey.

As regards Albania, the sole objective of the Italian policy is very clear. It is to maintain and respect the independence of this State friend of Italy for centuries.

FOR PEACE IN MEDITERRANEAN

At present, and until sanctions last, Italy cannot take any political initiative of an understanding in the Mediterranean. But when sanctions are over we shall examine the problems relating to the "status quo" and of the liberty for navigation in the Mediterranean, with the spirit for collaboration and peace, and a desire for an understanding. Towards the small States in the Mediterranean Italy shall not harbour any ill-feeling, to which we are not inclined, as I have myself shown in granting an interview to your journal which is upto now hostile and unjust to the Italian cause, and I hope that from now it will start a new policy.

The organic statute of the New Empire is in preparation.

NO NEED FOR BLACK ARMIES

But to us black army in Africa or in Europe is not required, as we can mobilize 37 classes of the Italian reservists, that is, 8 million soldiers.

The problem of the commercial reports of our New Empire with the foreign states is under study and shall have the solution on moderation and tolerance. The capital of the Empire shall remain Addis Ababa.

I feel that it would be better to begin with a new and irrevocable situation, by conversations, to harmonize the economic interests of France and Great Britain with ours, and discuss the useful questions among the three powers.

As I have several times said, the interests of Great Britain with regard to Lake Tana shall be strictly respected. The understanding must, therefore, be easy and very simple. I see no reason for the increase of armaments in Africa.

The garrisons in Lybia are not so big as it is believed. These shall not be withdrawn until the situation in the Mediterranean has improved, but the troops shall be recalled to Italy as soon as the British fleet is removed.

An Anglo-Italian rapprochement is not only desirous, but necessary and I shall do everything that is in my power to arrive at it.

LEAGUE PROBLEM

The League of Nations can continue to exist if it is reformed. If sanctions shall continue Italy shall urgently decide the problem of remaining in the League or getting out from it.

The end of sanctions shall produce a general improvement in the general situation and shall open favourable prospects for collaboration in Europe.

Fascist Italy desires peace and shall do everything in her power to maintain it.

A war in Europe shall be a catastrophe for Europe.

RUNNING BOGUS BANK

Two Accused Sent To Jail

FEROZEPORE, (By Mail).

Judgment was delivered by Sardar Sahib Sardar Uttam Singh, Additional and District Magistrate, in a case of cheating and conspiracy under sections 420-120B Indian Penal Code in which hundreds of men are alleged to have been cheated all over India by the American States Bank, Ferozepore.

Two of the accused, Tek Chand and Raghu Nath have been sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each under the first charge and 2 years' rigorous imprisonment each under the second charge, the sentences to run concurrently. The other two accused Pyare Lal and Juggan Nath were acquitted.—United Press.

The possibility of withdrawal from the League was discussed at a conference of the delegates of Neutral States which took place at Hotel Richmond, Geneva, in mail week. (From left) Mr. Horlvdon Koht (Norway), Mr. De Graeff (Holland), Mr. Peter Munch (Denmark), President of the meeting, Mr. Richard Sandler (Sweden), and Mr. Horckrell (Finland).

No Exams. For "Steel Frame"?

Move To Prop Up Falling British Element In I. C. S.

Mr. Lloyd George said once that he could conceive no period when it would be possible to dispense with the guidance and assistance of some nucleus of British civil servants in India; and he called this nucleus a "steel frame."

The name has stuck. It was bitterly resented in the Indian Legislative Assembly, and ridiculed by English sympathisers with Indian Nationalism, yet it describes with fair accuracy the function of a Service which Mr. Wells has called the "great discovery of the nineteenth century" writes Malcolm Muggeridge in "Evening Standard."

The Service was started when the British Government assumed administrative responsibility for all the territory acquired by the East India Company, and hitherto administered by its servants.

By the terms of their appointment the Company's servants were allowed to combine private trading with official duties; and, since their pay was meagre and their living conditions atrocious, they made it their chief concern to get rich as quickly as possible and return with their loot to England, where they became known as Nabobs, bought up Rotten Boroughs and generally established themselves as important personages. Thackeray has immortalised the type.

Some idea of the scale of their earnings may be gathered from the fact that Warren Hastings, one of the least rapacious of the company's servants, managed to acquire £30,000 in the course of his first spell of fourteen years in India, when he held only minor posts.

I. C. S. BEGINS.

It was to provide a more efficient and less corrupt administration that the Indian Civil Service was founded. Though the Company's servants included brilliant soldiers like Clive, and outstanding administrators like Hastings, they were for the most part what would be called nowadays "tough guys," adventurers who lived dangerously in the ethical as well as the physical sense.

Their successors were more carefully appointed, but still not by competitive examinations, and were given large enough salaries not to be driven into corrupt practices by necessity.

They built up an administration which was in its way a model one. Their methods were autocratic and their ways aloof; but they settled in India, lived their lives there, knowing its people and their needs, developing and administering a uniform system of law and taxation.

Many of their names are honoured amongst Indians to this day.

Later the competitive examination system was introduced. It went with "Laissez faire" economics, Darwinism and government of the people by the people for the people. In the case of the Indian Civil Service, however, examinational survival of the fittest was mitigated by snobbery. An exceptionally large number of marks were given for the viva, so that the examiners were still able to indulge their taste for public schools and Blues.

IT IS BUREAUCRACY.

The tendency was for the Service to harden into a bureaucracy. Its technique became rigid and elaborate. It accumulated files, and began to be as assiduous for decorations as the company's servants had been for gold.

Quicker communications enabled wives to come and go; so that visiting cards fell like autumn leaves and tophats glistened, sombre and melancholy, in tropical sunshine.

Simla (how well Kipling has described it!) took on the authentic lineaments of Whitehall, and rank was graded with Chinese accuracy.

Touring India in search of a Constitution, Edwin Montagu noted down in the diary he kept how oppressive was the formality he met with on every hand. The Government of India, he felt, had taken refuge behind a dress-shirt, and was indifferent to whoever—shrill Nationalist or itinerant Secretary of State—might batter against it.

His Constitution, he hoped, would transform these rigid bureaucrats into jolly politicians, interrupt their interminable dinner parties with knockabout interludes in democratically elected legislatures. In fact, the first effect of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, as far as the Civil Service was concerned, was to bring about a large number of premature retirements, and almost to stop English recruitment to it. Whereas before it had attracted each year men with the highest academic honours, it now suddenly ceased to do so.

The prospect of having to serve perhaps under an Indian Minister, the general feeling that the trend of British policy in India made the future of British officials there hazardous, took away much of the Service's appeal.

Nor was there, along with this administrative enfeeblement of the "Steel Frame," a compensating easing of its social rigidity.

Montagu had failed to take account of the manner in which Indian civilians had acquired the social habits and prejudices of the English civilians under whom they had served and whom they were now to replace. They, too, dropped visiting cards, sat in clubs, gave dinner parties and acquired increasing pomposity with each hundred-rupee rise in salary.

RECRUITS FALL!

The intention, when the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced, was to recruit Indians and Englishmen, or (as they are called in India to soften the racial distinction by generalising it) Europeans, on a fifty-fifty basis. In fact it was difficult to fill the British quota of entrants, and so Lord Birkenhead and others undertook a campaign in the public schools and universities to popularise the Service again.

Their campaign was successful. The number of British entrants increased; but they were a different type from the old civilians, gentler, more intellectual and tolerant, bearing the same sort of relation to them as, say, Mr. Eden to Lord Palmerston.

Now once more British recruitment to the Indian Civil Service has fallen off, this time because of the lately passed India Act, which provides for the immediate establishment of Provincial Autonomy, and, in two or three years' time, of a self-governing All-India Federation.

To meet this situation, new regulations have been issued which make it possible for British entrants into the Service to be nominated without having to sit for a special examination. All they require, to be eligible, is a good honours degree in an accredited university.

Considering the large part that representative institutions will henceforth play in the Government of India, it would perhaps have been more sensible to select them from amongst back-bench, or even failed members of Parliament than university graduates.

It should be possible, by dispensing with the Civil Service examination, to ensure that the statutory and diminishing British element in the "Steel Frame" will at least be available.

CASH & BOOKS SEIZED BY POLICE

Result Of Simultaneous Raids By Princess Street Police

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Three sensational raids on the Head Office and branch offices of Jadhavji Premji Gandhi were carried out simultaneously by the Princess Street Police yesterday under the direction of Deputy Inspector Hewson and his officers, under the Gaming Act for Sutta Khel.

Over three hundred books and about Rs. 3,000 in cash were seized along with five telephones used for the business of these establishments.

Thirty persons including Dhirajlal Panachand, an alleged partner in the business, were arrested and later bailed out.

This morning when the Police applied for an extension of bail Mr. Carden Noad appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and made an application for the return of ten books which he stated contained "pucca" business transactions.

The Magistrate remarked that it was just possible it might be all "Pucca" or even Katcha business. "For all I know," the Magistrate remarked in a humorous vein, "they may even be gambling on the result of this application" (laughter).

Orders were reserved on the application till 3-30 p.m. as the Police Prosecutor had not received instructions in the case.

Acting with great promptitude on the information in their possession that the offices of Jadhavji Premji Gandhi, under the cloak of doing genuine business in cotton, were alleged to be carrying on a very lucrative business in Sutta Khel, Deputy-Inspector Hewson organised three raiding parties and simultaneously rounded up all those found in the head office, at Kalbadevi Road, above Thakker Bros., another office directly opposite and the office in the Mahajan Association premises.

As soon as the news of the raid spread in the locality the Mahajan Association suspended their business and the members became interested spectators.

The officers who took part in the raids were:—Deputy Inspector Hewson and Samant; Sub-Inspectors Umerkhan, H.A. Khan, Kohok, Parab and Gadre and Sergeant Quilter.

The officers were all in disguise and manoeuvred their entry into the premises very cleverly. Once inside the office, they lost no time in taking full charge of everything that was in the place. All the books and cash that were found there were seized in the presence of a panch. The telephones kept on summoning the man on the counter, but the Police officers received the messages and soon thereafter removed the machines as alleged instruments of gaming.

Seventeen persons were arrested in the Head-office. Among those arrested were:

Dhirajlal Panachand, partner; Chandulal Kalidas; Dhanji Narsi; Manilal Kevaldas; Manilal Sukhlal; Shantilal Kalyanji and several men described as clerks and alleged to be agents.

In the office at the Mahajan Office eight persons were arrested. Maneklal Laharchand, Popatlal Jawant and Morarji Virji were among them.

Caused Panic In Bazaar

The raids caused a great panic in the centre at the time and all business was temporarily suspended. When the arrested men were brought out and cart-loads of books along with them many persons exchanged glances of dismay.

India "A Province Of City Of London"

CONTINUES TO BE FIELD FOR BRITISH CAPITAL

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The Indian Government has decided, I learn, not to oppose further the resolution recently passed by the Legislative Assembly at Delhi empowernig the Government to terminate the trade agreement negotiated at Ottawa in 1932.

This attitude accords with long recognised practice, at Delhi by which a vote of the Assembly is allowed to decide India's fiscal policy. This means that the six months' notice required under the Ottawa Agreement for terminating India's adherence will now be given. With the Ottawa Agreement will disappear also the Trade Pact between this country (Britain Britain and India signed in 1933-34, and associated with the name of Sir William Clare Lees, who represented Lancashire Cotton interests in the negotiations.

On these two agreements, depends the system under which this country and India give trade preferences to each other. These preferences are of great importance to us, as India purchases more of our manufactured goods than any other country. There is no reason to suppose that a new trade agreement will not be concluded. In fact, the Indian Government is about to submit the whole question to a committee with a view to modifying the existing system, and the negotiations for a new agreement will probably start from a new foundation.—"Daily Despatch" Manchester.

On the economic side India's situation has changed very little, India continues to be a "province of the City of London," a field for British capital. Enormous rewards are reaped by absentee stock-holders, wrung out of the toil and poverty of the Indian masses.

But India is on its way. Non-co-operation is changing into active leadership in politics, barriers to unity are being removed, and the word "Swaraj" is on all tongues. The influence of Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress, with his emphasis on economic realism, grows steadily.—"World Events", Wilton, Connecticut.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, has received information from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras that the Government is considering the subject of an extension of facilities for the enrolment of voters in rural areas.

A report of a devastating fire in village Grah Seen in a factory has been received in Karachi. The fire continued for the whole night. The factory was entirely gutted. Loss is estimated at Rs. 10,000.—United Press.

An Article of Faith

The fundamental ideal which urged the first man who had the first idea of Life Insurance, was to render a great Social Service to the people. Life Insurance is therefore not a business—it is a great Social Service. The primary function of a Life Insurance Company is or ought to be, to act as trustees of the people.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 17 POINTS UP

Excessive Moisture In Texas

GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Bull Liquidation In Wheat

BOMBAY, June 2.

On Tuesday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON VERY STEADY

New York cotton ruled very steady on trade and foreign buying influenced by excessive moisture in Texas and continued dry weather in the Eastern belt.

BULLION SLIGHTLY EASY.

London gold and silver ruled slightly easy.

WHEAT EASY.

Wheat was easy on commission houses selling and bull liquidation Jute was quiet.

SECURITIES INACTIVE.

The London Stock Exchange remained quiet and featureless in very of a narrow market. Giltedged securities were inactive owing to the lack of enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, June 2.

Previous closing	10.65
To-day's opening	10.69
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	10.82
Difference	+.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, June 2.

Previous closing	5.74
To-day's opening	5.79
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	5.82
Difference	+.08

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 212

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 2.

Cotton displayed considerable activity to-day on foreign and domestic trade buying influenced by continued dry weather in the eastern belt coupled with excessive moisture in texas while the mill investment demand was also active on improved situation in the textile industry.

Trading in October commenced at 10.69 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying but thereafter the enquiry slowed down in the absence of follow up but the undertone kept steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.82 with a rise of 17 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 2.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.58/11.57) 11.60/11.59
October (10.62/10.60) 10.70/10.69
December (10.50/10.49) 10.58/10.56

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 2.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.11) 6.17
American October (5.75) 5.81
Egyptian July (8.53) 8.58
Egyptian October (8.45) 8.50

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 2.

Broach July August moved between Rs. 211-8 and Rs. 209 at night. Broach New April May was quoted at Rs. 201 and Broach July August old crop at Rs. 209 with New York futures about 6 points up at 10-30 p.m.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Steady And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, June 2.

Jutes ruled firm in sympathy with better jute and Hessian markets, but business still continued on a limited scale. Coals ruled steady and unchanged. Teas were dull with little or no business. In miscellaneous Bararee Coke were a turn easier while Midnapore Zemindary shares recorded sharp advances over last quotations.

Government securities were slightly easier. Following are the Closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Two and three fourth per cent new loan 1948/52 100/4; three and a half per cent Government paper 98/10; three per cent 1941 105 small lot; four per cent 1960/70 114/15; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/10 small lots; five pe rcent loan 1945/55 120/14 small lot.

Banks:—Allahabad pref 135 ex div; Ballygunge fully paid 104; Central 34/8 small lot; Imperial Conty 388; Reserve Bank 130/8.

Railways:—Saraserajganj 100; Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur 142; New Victoria cotton pref 4/6.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 11/2; Talcher 1/6.

Jutes:—Adamjee pref 127/4 ex div; Auckland 175; Belvedere 341; Barnagore 127; Fort William 255/8; Ganges 260 small lot; Gourepore 583 small lot; do pref 128 small odd lot; Howrah 49/6; Kamarhatty 482.

Miscellaneous:—Mazafferpore electric 11; Bengal Iron 5; Burn and Company ordy 246/8; do six per cent pref 123; Bararee Coke 15/8; Midnapore Zemindary 72.

Sugars:—New Savan 14/2; Shree Sitaram 11/6.

Teas:—Dauracherra 10/8 small odd lot; Dufflaghur 12/12.

Debentures:—Five per cent 1914/64 Clive buildings 102 small lot; five and half per cent 1915/42 Chowringhee property 101/12 small lots; five and a half per cent 1915/30/40 Dalhousie property 101/8.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 2.

Previous closing	4.99 17/32
To-day's opening	4.99 31/32
To-day's closing	4.99 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 2.

Previous closing	4.99 13/16
To-day's opening	4.99 3/4
To-day's closing	5.00 1/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, June 2.

Previous closing	75.93
To-day's opening	75.90
To-day's closing	75.94
Difference	+.01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 2.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99 3/4 but thereafter declined to 4.99 9/16 on lack of support subsequently however the rate rallied to 4.99 15/16 on scattered buying.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.00 1/16.

Franc opened at 75.90 and then fell to 75.88 on absence of support.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.94.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 2.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 15/16d.	19 7/8d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	19 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 2.

Gold (£6-19-3) £6-19-2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 2.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, June 2. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.73 1/4) 5.73 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.73) 37.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (63.43) 63.50
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 13/32
London on Kobe (1-2 3/32) 1-2 3/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 2.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 49/13, 49/13 and 49/14. There was very little doing owing to the absence of good foreign cables which resulted in scattered selling and liquidation while quieter London cables caused little interest. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 49/11, 49/11 and 49/12.

Gold opened dull at Rs. 34/7/6, 34/7/8 and 34/7/9. Prices eased slightly on scattered local selling and lack of support with prices moving narrowly. The market closed steady at Rs. 34/7/0, 34/7/3 and 34/7/3.

FATAL QUARREL OVER FREE DRINK

MADURA, June 2.

One man was killed and three injured as a sequel to a quarrel between a shop-keeper and another over a glass of a free drink of "sherbath". The injured are now being treated in hospital.—A.P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 2.

Liverpool wheat opened weak with July at 67 and October 66. The market was fairly active on scattered buying influenced by steadier outside cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 2.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 0.83 1/2. Prices eased on scattered commission house selling and liquidation influenced bq favourable weather news.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 2.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£195 5/8 buyers £195 3/4 sellers. Easy) £190 1/4 sellers easy.
Lead (£15 9/16 buyers. Very steady) £15 3/8 buyers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/2 to £41) £40 1/4 to £40 7/16
Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/16) 7 5/16 paid and sellers. Forward (7 7/16) 7 7/16 buyers.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 2.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China bought and sold market quietly steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11 1/4) 1-11 1/4

JUTE.

New Crop June and July value (£17 11/16 paid and value) £17 7/8
Dunlop June (£22 1/4 sellers) £22 1/4
Lightning June (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay June July (£12 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata Jun July (10 11/16) 10 11/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£13 5/8) £13 5/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

September 1936 delivery

Bombay, June 2.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	5	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	5	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	5	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	5	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	6	3
Linseed September	7	5	0

The tone was quiet but steady.

Continental Vegetables For Mahableshwar

(From Our Correspondent).

MAHABLESHWAR, (By Mail).

Mr. F. J. Moss, in-charge, European Club and Gymkhana, has been trying to propagate some best varieties of tomatoes, rhubarb, parsnip and Australian and Scotch varieties of potatoes amongst the local 'malis.'

For the last few years he has made efforts to bring about a sort of 'general improvement and varietal purity' of certain choice and selected vegetables grown round about the Yenna Lake site.

SEASONAL CHANGES.

Owing to the approach of Autumn, there are sudden changes in the weather conditions and several people are suffering from temporary chills and cough accompanied by light fever. There is, however, no presence of any serious contagious diseases and the weather is expected to be more steady within a week's time. The temperature ranges between 80/78 for the present. Thick fog accompanied with light drizzles seemed a common phenomenon during the week ending 27th May.

EUROPEAN CLUB GYMKHANA.

Last evening a General Body meeting of the above institution was held in the Library Hall, under the presidentship of the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, when several items relating to the Club Report and Accounts for 1935/36 were discussed, and finally accepted.

ELECTRICITY FOR MAHABLESHWAR.

The Precious Electric Co. of Bombay is speeding up its work of erecting poles, cutting down of side branches of the trees along the Main and Murrey-Peth Streets, the contract having already been sanctioned for Rs. 16,20,000 and the Government having issued licence to the above Co., to hasten the preliminary works immediately. There is also a rumour that instead of establishing a huge Electrical Plant House, the manager's contemplate installing some 2/3 small engines, driven with dynamo at suitable distances in order to feed the main arteries in the town.

GOLF TOURNAMENTS.

The semi-final and the finals of the Annual Golf Tournaments were played out on May 23. The weather being rather cool and pleasant towards the evening, several visitors and the Deccan Chiefs were seen parking along the Golf Links and side-walks in order to witness the finalists play out their ties.

Good Demand In Heavy Industrials On Stock Exchange

JUMP IN JOHNBROWNS ON DIVIDEND NEWS

Substantial Liquidation In Tins

WALL STREET STEADY AFTER OPENING EASY

STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 2.

An outstanding feature was the jump in Johnbrowns who built queen Mary from 19/6 to 26 on the announcement of a dividend of a shilling per six shilling share first time for several years.

This stimulated demand in other heavy industrials elsewhere fareastern loans were weak owing to disturbed conditions in the northern China.

Among commodities latest weather news depressed wheat while substantial liquidation in tin followed bearish monthly statistics.

Wall Street was easy but then steadied on renewed support.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 2.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £97 5/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, May 21 £97 3/4
Friday, May 22 £97 5/8
Monday, May 25 £97 1/2
Tuesday, May 26 £97 1/4
Wednesday, May 27 £97 1/4
Thursday, May 28 £97 1/4
Friday, May 29 £97 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 2.

Market generally were quiet and price movements rather irregular. Giltedgeds and homerails were dull and easier. Industrials generally were steady to firm. Kaffirs and oil shares were firm and fairly active.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 5/8) £84 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 5/8) £106 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109) £109
4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 3/4) £116 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/8) £105 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-3) 20-9
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 3/4) £4 3/4
Hydro Electric (£7 3/8) £7 1/2
Musical Industries (25-0) 25-0
Princhin Johnson (46-3) 46-3
Imperial Chemical (39-3) 39-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-4 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolseworth New Ford (130-0) 130-0
Realisation 1930 (£87 3/4) £87 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (£35-6) 35-6
University Ordinary (32-9) 32-9
Ford Motors (31-4 1/2) 31-4 1/2
Cable Wires (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
British American Tobacco (124-4 1/2) 124-4 1/2
Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (156-10 1/2) 156-10 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (19-6) 19-6
Distillers (102-0) 102-0
Bred and Dyers (7-7 1/2) 7-7 1/2
British Celanese (11-9) 12-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (53-10 1/2) 53-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-3) 51-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-4 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Western Limited Ordinary (24-1 1/2) 25-6
Inter Nickels (£46 3/4) £47
Bengal Iron and Steel (7-0) 7-0
Tata Iron and Steel (104 1/2) £104 1/2

Water Scarcity In Nizam's Dominions

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Dn. (By Mail.)

The monsoon report for the week ending 21st May records that very light showers continued in scattered parts of the State. The weather was hot and the sky was cloudy showing signs of thunder storms. Tabi harvest is almost over. Preparations of kharif lands continue and of "Abi" has begun in a few parts. There is water scarcity in a few parts of Warangal, Nalgunda, Gulbarga and Raichur. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Warangal, Karimnager, Nizamabad, Medak, Osmanabad and Bihar.

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 2. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/4) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115) £115
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118 3/4) £118 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/4) £111 3/4
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-42 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (19-9) 19-9
Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-0
Empire of India Ceylon (27-4 1/2 27-4 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-6) 25-6
Gula Kelampong (25-0) 25-0
Rubber Plant In Trust (30-3) 30-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (58-4 1/2) 59-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 1/4) £14 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (64-9) 64-9
Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 3/4) £14 3/4
Goddar New (£10 3/4) £10 3/4
Moddar New (48-9) 48-9
Sub Nigel (£12) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (41-10 1/2) 41-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-0) 40-0
Anglo Iranian (85-0) 85-3
Burma Oil (91-10 1/2) 93-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (24-7 1/2) 24-7 1/2
Shell Transport (99-4 1/2) 100-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£35 3/8) £37 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47 1/2
L M Ford (£23) £23
L N E R Def (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£23 1/4) £23
London Paris 5 per cent (£136 1/4) £136 1/4
London Board G Stock (£102) £102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 2.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 62 3/4) dol 62 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 7/8) dol 34 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 61 3/8) dol 62 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 125) unquoted.

Rajkot News

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, May 29.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, as applied to the Thana Circles and Civil Stations and Sadar Bazar in the states of Western India Agency, the Hon. A. G. G. in the states of Western India Agency, has empowered the District Judge, Kathiawar, the District Judge, Sabar Kantha Agency, and the Additional District Judge, Sabar Kantha to exercise all the powers referred to in that Act.

Small-pox still rages in an epidemic form in several states of Kathiawar under Western India Agency. According to the Agency "Gazette," during the week ended May 28, there were 239 attacks and 27 deaths due to small-pox in all the Kathiawar states, of these Junagadh state accounted for 106 attacks and 10 deaths while Dhrafa Circle for 49 attacks and 9 deaths. The figures for the preceding week were 439 attacks and 58 deaths.

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, June 2.

P & O S N Co.'s S.S. Jeypore of 3209 Re. tons, Capt. W L Pope, arrived from Nagoya via Osaka, Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

B I S N Co.'s S.S. Dalgoma of 3571 Reg. tons, Capt. P H Beeching arrived from Karachi, Cutch Mandvi, Bedi Bunder, Navlakhi and Bhavnagar with general cargo.

B I S N Co.'s S.S. Kenya of 4646 Reg. tons, Capt. J L Longhurst, arrived from Bhavnagar with general cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay, June 2.

The following stetamers entered for loading on 2-6-36:—

S.S. Kenva (M. M. & Co.) for African Ports.

S.S. Strathnaver (M. M. & Co.) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, June 2.

B I S N Co.'s S.S. Bankura of 1896 Reg. tons Capt. S G Slowcombe sailed for Calcutta via Pondicherry with local cargo.

O S Kaisha's Japan Line S.S. Karachi Maru of 4259 Reg. tons, Capt. S Murata sailed for Karachi in ballast.

Killick Nixon & Co.'s S.S. City of Corinth of 3424 Reg. tons, Capt. G V Harris sailed for Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow via Port Okha, Karachi, Bhavnagar and Port said with local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edwards S.S. Nanking of 3486 Reg. tons, Capt. F Borgstrom sailed for Negapatam, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon in ballast.

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.'s S.S. Atlanta City of 3450 Reg. tons, Capt. L E Walters sailed for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras in ballast.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Liebenfels of 3352 Reg. tons, Capt. E Inlefield sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 2.

S.S. Dalgoma for London:—560 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co; 432 bags mirabollams C Mehta and Co; 248 bags turmeric C Mehta and Co; 11860 bags linseed M Bhuta & Co; 990 bags mussoor Ralli Bros Ltd; 25 bags mussor S M Rajgor & Co; 16 bags morah oil cake A Dawn and Co: 350 bags mowrah meal powder B Ardeshir and Co; 75 bags cattle fish bones H A Kathawalla. 21 cases cattle fish bones H A Kathawalla; 260 bags bone meal B Ardeshir and Co; 60 cases sandal wood oil Thos. Cook & Sons: 478 bags mussor (transferred from S.S. Rajputana) S M Rajgor and Co.

For Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton S Karamshi and Co.

For Havre:—220 bales cotton K M Nathoo and Co; 545 bales cotton V Bros.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—2000 packetts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 616 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 50 bales cotton T. waste Ratilal and Co.

For Glasgow:—1600 bags bone sinews B Ardeshir and Co; 1500 bags bone meal B Ardeshir and Co; 489 bags lentils L Dreyfus & Co; 4004 packets myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

For Barcelona:—2360 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd.

For Manchester:—500 bales cotton A Clayton & Co.

S.S. China Maru for Kobe:—150 tons old iron A Popatlal and Co; 150 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 54 bales cotton L Rowji.

For Osaka:—350 bales cotton Ralli Bros Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—50 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. Mayebashi Maru for Kobe:—150 tons old iron A Popatlal & Co; 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton N Nagsee & Co.

S.S. Kurohime Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 200 bales cotton A Clayton & Co.; 150 bales cotton V Ladha & Co.; 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. Mirzapore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton H Nensey & Co; 300 bales cotton Breul and Co.

For Osaka:—102 bales cotton M Amersey and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 2.

S.S. Celicia, Agents Lloyd Triestino, from Trieste and Venice:—336 bales paper; 103 bags card boards; 57 cases enamelled ware; 10 cases glass ware. 25 cases iron ware; 8 cases chimneys; 200 rings iron rings; 29 crates earthen ware; 10 cases fez caps; 4540 nos marble slabs.

S.S. Chinkoa, Agents M M and Co; from Vizagapatam:—92 cases rubber; 275 bags cocoanuts; 20 bags cardamom seed; 26 bundles cane; 288 bundles coir yarn; 13 cases cotton yarn: 145 chests tea.

From Calcutta:—10 bales cotton yarn.

From Madras:—14 packages machinery; 37 cases books; 31 cases playing cards; 9 cases tobacco unmanufactured; 14 bales old leathter belts; 42 bags brass cuttings: 62 bags old brass; 15 cases artificial silk yarn.

From Foreign ports:—175 tubes liquid chlorine; 52 bags betel nuts.

S.S. Howrah, Agents M M and Co., from Rangoon:—8937 bags rice; 2622 bundles teak scantlings; 18653 pieces teak scantlings; 735 bundles teak boards; 390 pieces teak boards; 396 pieces teak planks; 221 bags pig lead; 29 nos tn blocks; 50 cases cutch; 15 bags cutch.

From Chittagong:—22073 bags cotton seed.

"Perfect-Roll" Campaign Gathers Momentum

CONGRESS OFFICES IN CITY HUM WITH ACTIVITIES OF THE ENFRANCHISED

The "Perfect-Roll Campaign" instituted by the B.P.C.C. during the week-end is progressing at a good speed and a thousand new voters are being enlisted every day.

More than 3,000 voters have been enlisted so far, bringing up the city's electoral roll well-nigh to three lakhs. If this rate is maintained it is bound to gather momentum as the 'day' approaches Bombay would certainly have a 'Perfect-Roll' with almost the full quota of eligible voters on it, thus occupying a premier position in the country.

The Congress offices in all the wards of the city are humming with life with hundreds of prospective voters calling in throughout the day. More than a couple of hundred are visiting each day the seven ward-offices (A, B, C, D, E, F and G). For instance there was a great rush at the Congress House for forms from the wards and nearly 1,2000 forms were dispatched on Sunday last. In Girgaum alone about a thousand prospective voters had filled up the voter's application forms.

AT TOWNHALL

The same enthusiasm is visible at the Government election office at the Town Hall. Congress workers are beseiging it from morn to eve—suburbanite workers as well as city workers.

The Congress authorities have provided workers with separate forms for tenants, women students, tax-payers, etc. thus making the work of the voter easy, in contrast to the cumbersome election forms supplied by the Government.

The Chief Secretary to Government, in reply to a letter from the B.P.C.C. has cleared various points in regard to women's constituencies, income-tax, rent qualifications, etc.

Anybody who has paid income-tax during the last financial year (1934-35) will be entitled to a vote.

Regarding rent, one who has paid monthly rent of Rs. 5 and over between October, 1935, and March, 1936, would be entitled to a vote.

Under Para 7 of Part I of the 6th Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the women's constituency will have a mixed electorate (men and women) of voters. Voters in women's constituencies would also be entitled to be registreed as voters and to vote in the ordinary, general or Mahomedan Territorial Constituencies.

As regards Matriculate voters it is understood the Congress authorities will avail themselves of the offer of the University by getting the lists prepared certified by the University "en masse" as bonafide.

Tata Powers Rule Fairly Firm

Active Realising In Steel Shares

NATURAL DOWNWARD REACTION

BOMBAY, June 2.

As anticipated, the local Share Bazar ruled easy to-day with active realising in Tata Steel shares which in the absence of any support recorded a sharp decline.

There was impressive buying in Tata Power shares which registered a sharp rise. It is believed that professional operators have now diverted their attention to Power shares. Indian Cement shares ruled firm during the early part of the day but later prices eased off on increased selling pressure.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 697 and declined to Rs. 685. At this level there was some nervous covering which improved prices to Rs. 695 but under general realising prices again assumed sagging tendency and prices declined to Rs. 676 and Ordinary shares came down to Rs.176 8.

Tata Power shares advanced to Rs. 1621 but later under realising prices declined to Rs. 1608. Century shares opened easy but on covering prices recovered few points. Indian Cement shares rose to Rs. 521 but later prices eased off to Rs. 510 on profit-taking.

To-day's quietness seems to be natural after a period of active and sharp advances. The market still is overbought and we believe that the present downward tendency will be continued in the near future. Unless the market becomes liquidated, it will not be safe to buy although there may be periods of active and violent price movements both ways for some time. Professional operators together with some Parsi and Surti houses are liquidating their purchases and it is expected that they will replace on a substantial recessions only.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay: June 2.

100 Ahm. Advance	271 4
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	693 12
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	141 14
100 Central India	230 0
100 Colaba	119 6
100 Coorla	85 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finlay	110 10
100 Gokak	165 10
1000 Hindustan	1620 0
100 Indore	57 8
100 Khatau	61 4
100 Kohinoor	205 0
250 Laxmi	581 4
100 Madhavji	4 12
250 Madras United	35 0
100 Morarji	705 0
250 Modern	41 0
50 Mysore	85 10
20 New Great	117 8
100 Osmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	250 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	1.980 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 2.

Century 132 141 139 142 141
Bom. Dyeing 697 693 695 691 693
Kohinoor 208 205
Central India 233 231
New Great 116 115 117
Simplex 65
Swadeshi 160 161 159
Bundi 37/10 37/6
I. Cement 518 520 516 521 516 521 510 509
Punjab 27/2
Shahabad 498 493
Andhra 1617 1623 1630 1625 1627 1620 1621
Tata Hydro 171/4 173 174 173/12
Tata Power 1597 1600 1597 1600 1610 1622 1620 1621 1613 1618 1608 1611 1610
Tram. Ord. 158/2
T. Steel Dfd. 697 688 695 685 697 685 687 680 676 677
T. Steel Ord. 180 179/4 178/8 179 178/12 180 178/4 179 178/4 178/8 179
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 170/8 170/12 170/8
Bellapur 185 186 182/8
B. Steam 295 294
B. Burma 427 431 428 431 426 427

50 Simplex	65 0
100 Swadeshi	159 6
100 Swan	78 12
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1170 0
1000 Western	760 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	110 8
25-50 Central	33 10
500 Imperial	1,560
125-100 Im. Conty.	389
50-100 India	130 0
100 Reserve Bank	132 0
5 Union	5-7-6 XD
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	37 6
70 Gwalior	122 8
160 Indian	509 6
100 Katni Defd.	2,375 0
100 Katni Ord.	387 8
75 Okha	278 12
10 Punjab	27 2
100 Shahabad	493 12
70 United	133 8
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	12 14
15-75 New India	41 12
200 Oriental	4970 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1,621 4
10 Ajmer	13 2
50 Bom. Tram.	158 2
100 Bombay Suburban	176 4
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	245 0
100 Poona	230 0
100 Surat	191 4
100 Tata Hydro	173 12
1000 Tata Power	1,610 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	897 8
100 C. Province	97 0
100 Dhond Baramati	100 0
100 Gujrat	81 12
100 Mandra Bhon	99 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	99 0
500 Tapty Valley	783 12
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	36 8
30 Tata Steel Def.	677 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	177 0
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	226 4
50 Belapur Sugar	182 8
250 Bombay Steam	294 6
125 Bombay Burma	425 10
50 Bombay Burma Con.	146 4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5-3-3
50 Bombay Telephone	112 8
100 Indian Bleaching	111 14
100 Indian Radio	501 14
100 Indian Radio Ord.	502 8
100 Port Canning	570 0
15 Scindia	18 7
30 Premier Construction	84 4
75 Tata Oil	16 8
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,453 12
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	299 6
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	85 12
5 p.c. Central India	510 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1560 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	190 0
7-1/2 p.m. Tata Steel 2nd	170 8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	620 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 2.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/13
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 98/11
5 per cent 1940/43 111/6
3 per cent 1941 104/13
3 per cent 1951/54 103/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/2
4 per cent 1943 111/6
4 per cent 1960/70 114/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/44 109

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/14
4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore 110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 118
6 per cent M Deb 1954 130
6 per cent K P T 1956 130
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/14 to decline to Rs. 98/11 and closed at Rs. 89/12. Tone was quiet.

BOMBAY SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, June 2.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Java	13 8 0
Shipment May/June	4 1 6
July/September	4 1 0
October/December	4 0 0
Ready Kesar	13 6 0
Ready Saraya	13 4 0
Spot Java	F.3.85

Tone:—Quiet.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 2.

Broach M.G. Fine	213/225
Bengal M.G.	172/178
Mathia	181/187
Khandeish	183/190
Aurangabad/Jalna	185/189
Akola/Khamgaon	194/197
Dhamangaon/Arvi	200/203
Wardha/Nagpur	205/208
Khandwa/Sanawad	196/199
Coompta	221/236
Sangli/Ichalkaranji	216/224
Jamkhandi/Athani	211/215
Bijapur/Bagalkot	196/206
Cambodia	256/271

U. S. COTTON PRICES LOOK UP

General Buying In New Crop Months

BOMBAY: June 2.

Price Fixing—Outside Buying—Pool Selling July at 11.60—Record Consumption—Prospects of a small Carry-over—Unfavourable Weather—No Futures Regulations—Prices 2 to 9 points Up.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market opened firm on unfavourable weather and advanced further on favourable conditions in dry goods trade and trade buying. The removal of fears in connection with the regulation of the Cotton Exchange under the Smith Bill this year encouraged the market where distant months showed a very bright performance.

There was price fixing in near months but the Pool sold about 4,000 Bales of July at 11.60 which checked any marked improvement. Distant months ruled very steady on outside and speculative buying.

There continues record consumption of all cottons with a decided increase in the share of American cotton. The carry-over is likely to be reduced substantially and weather continues unfavourable in the West.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October 11.60 which was the lowest level for the day. Prices kept on improving throughout the day under outside and speculative buying influenced by favourable reports regarding sales of cotton manufactured goods. Prices registered a rise of 7 points and October was quoted 11.66 which was the highest level for the day reached at about the close. Prices fluctuated within a range of 6 points and finally closed at a net rise of 2 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 11.79c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 2 points at 11.83c. per lb.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—Prices advanced yesterday in N. York on general buying especially by Bombay.

The Pool commenced liquidating their July "futures" and 4,000 bales were reported to be sold at 11.60.

It appears Congress has now adjourned, this means the shelving of the Smith Bill for the regulation of sales of Government loan cotton.

In view of the fact that Government are very anxious to dispose of their holdings as soon as possible especially with the forthcoming Presidential Election, we should not be at all surprised to hear any day that further releases of loan cotton prior to 1st Sept. will be made.

Fair weather is now forecasted over the entire belt. This will be very beneficial in the West and Central Belts but the continued drought in the East decidedly unfavourable.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (2-29 p.m.) 10.66+07
N.Y. October Lowest (10 a.m.) 10.60+01

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

Estimate April world consumption all 2,314,000. Season's consumption running toward 26,950,000, indicating a carryover of 12,200,000, against 13,904,000. Week's weather preponderantly unfavourable; excessive rains West and too dry East.

Cable received from their Liverpool Agents is as under:—

Pool sold July 11.60 cents.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Price fixing nears and outside demand for distants. Pool credited selling July at 11.60. Crop reports continue unfavourable.

New York.—Advance caused by general buying. The Pool sold July. Forecast of fair weather all over the Belt.

New York.—Record consumption all cottons with American share improving, prospective substantial reduction carry-over and adverse crop weather point gradual higher prices. Favour buying

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., have received the following cable from New York:—

Drought continues in the East. Official forecast indicates continued dry weather. Pool have sold 4,000 July futures at 11.60 cents.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT.

Temperature—Abilene-Texas 96 degrees.
Eastern Belt—Fair and Warm.
Central Belt—Generally fair
Western Belt—Scattered thunder showers

FORECAST

East—Fair, little change in temperature.
Central—Partly cloudy to unsettled
West—Generally fair to partly cloudy

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 1.

July	11.59+02
October	10.65+06
December	10.55+08
January	10.53+07
March	10.52+02
May	10.54+09
Middling Spot	11.79+02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 1.

July	11.53+02
October	10.57+04
December	10.48+02
Middling Spot	11.83+02
Noon Call.—	
July	11.58
October	10.62
December	10.51

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 1.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000
All other markets closed.	

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 2.

Despite a further rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market ruled somewhat quiet owing to absence of professional support. There was some realising against call options and commission houses were selling the market opened at Rs. 211/8 for Broach J/A. delivery and declined to Rs. 211. The undertone of the market was quiet but after the recent rapid rise, we think present quietness is natural. We look for higher prices and still favour purchases on all declines.

Liverpool cotton market was due to open at a rise of 6 points but it opened at a rise of 5 points. The local market was quiet but steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	212 4 0
Broach A/M.	201 8 0
Oomra July	194 12 0
Oomra D/J.	180 4 0
Bengal July	166 0 0
Bengal D/J.	147 0 0

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 30th May	10,447
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,669,279
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,202,621
Increase	456,658

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 1.

Broach J/A Op. 210 1/2; Highest 213; Lowest 210; Closing 212 3/4.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 201 1/4; Highest 202 1/2; Lowest 200 1/2; Closing 202 1/4.

Oomra July Op. 194; Highest 194; Lowest 193 1/2; Closing 194.

Oomra D/J. Op. 181; Highest 181 1/2; Lowest 180 1/2; Closing 181 14.

Bengal July Op. 166 1/4; Highest

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All city markets will remain closed on Wednesday being a Mahomedan Holiday.

166 3/4; Lowest 166 1/4; Closing 166 3/4

Bengal D/J. Op. 148; Highest 148; Lowest 147 1/4; Closing 148.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 7 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-36) Rs. 6 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24 3/4.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 1-6-36	6904000	4983000
Receipts Yesterday 1-6-36	16000	3000
Exports to date 1-6-36	5758000	4441000
Stock at Ports 29-5-36	1651000	1665000
Stock at Interior Towns 29-5-36	1591000	300000
Stock at Liverpool 29-5-36	704000	698000
Visible Supply 29-5-36	4367000	4244000
Quantity in sight 29-5-36	11929000	7819000
Quantity out of sight 29-5-36	10665000	8893000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 2.

	Cwts.
Wheat	15,776
Linseed	7,633
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	99
Gingellyseed	149
Poppyseed	158
Groundnuts	1,625
Castorseed	290
Rice	1,294
Myrabollams	1,100
Cottonseed	1,9[illegible]
Gram	1,684
Joowar	1,170
Barley	517
Bajree	855
Indian Sugar	7,231 Tons
Coal	861

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—July 125 Oct. 142 at Cross Rate 4.99 17/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach July/Aug. 211/4—Liverpool July 6.17 Rs. 56 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1937 201—Liverpool May 5.69 Rs. 46 3/4 at Exchange 106.

Bombay—New York:—Broach July/Aug. 211/4—New York July 11.59 Rs. 45 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 17/32.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1937 201—New York May 10.54 Rs. 33 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 17/32

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 2.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D June	
December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	268 1/8
Banks selling T T	266 1/8
Banks buying T T	264 1/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	570
Banks buying T T	580
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/4
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	35 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	85 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	22 1/2
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 1st instant	4.99 5/8
Japan/London 2nd instant	1/2 3/32
Java/London 2nd instant	7.36
Hongkong/London 2nd instant	1/3 5/8
Shanghai/London 2nd instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 1st instant	Closed.
London/Belgium 1st instant	Closed.
London/Switzerland 1st instant	Closed.
London/Berlin 1st instant	Closed.
London/Stockholm 1st instant	Closed.
London/New York 1st instant	Closed.
London Amsterdam 1st instant	Closed.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quiet.	
Gold 30th ulto	26-19-3
Gold 1st instant	Closed.
Silver London Ready	
30th ulto	19 15/16
1st instant	Closed
Silver London Forward	
30th ulto	19 15/16
1st instant	Closed
Silver New York Ready	
30th ulto.	Closed
1st instant	Closed
London Discounts 3 mos	
30th ulto.	9/16 p.c.
1st instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos	
30th ulto.	5/8 p.c.
1st instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c
Money: Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c
Tone:—Easy.	

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, June 1.

July	45.25—15
September	45.30—20
December	45.40—35

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, June 1.

June	194.40+40
September	194.50+70
December	192.70+80

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 1.

September	2.83+03
December	2.78+01
January	2.59+03
May	2.60

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 2.

Yellow Metal Sheets	32 12 0
Copper Sheets	38 12 0

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 1.

May	0.84 1/8c.
July	0.84 1/4c.
September	0.86 1/4c.

CESSATION OF LOAN COTTON RELEASES

Constructive Possibilities In Cotton

BROACH COTTON IS A GOOD PURCHASE

Bombay, May 27.

If there is one occupation duller and more monotonous than reading cotton market reports, nowadays, it is writing them state Messrs. Langley and Co.

In an active world the cotton position is static. And looks like remaining so.

It has been assumed that the weather in most parts of the Belt has been excellent. But rains in parts of Texas are now reported to be excessive and there are still dry patches in the East. Following a late start these facts should not be entirely ignored.

LOAN COTTON.

Probably the most interesting factor in the immediate future will prove to be the cessation of loan cotton releases after 31st May. The effects of that should be—

(1) To curtail, if not entirely to stop, hedge selling.

(2) Greatly to strengthen the position of the Pool longs in July futures.

During the planting season Washington, for the most part, maintained a masterly silence. A rise in the price of cotton while planting was in progress would have led inevitably to an increase in the acreage.

That contigency no longer exists.

The Pool liquidated their March and May contracts in an orderly manner but at prices, in effect, dictated by themselves.

POOL POSITION.

They are now long of Julys and Octobers. Should the Pool desire to hold those contracts for higher prices the position of shorts would become extremely vulnerable.

The Presidential election is to be held in the autumn. Mr. Roosevelt's position—almost unchallengeable eighteen months or two years ago—is now by no means so assured that a rise in the price of cotton would not do it good.

The outlook, we suggest, is interesting. And has definitely constructive possibilities

Final figures proved last year's crop to be 10,638,000 bales. And the yield per acre 186.3 lbs. On that basis a 15 per cent increase this year would indicate a crop of 12 1/4 millions. May be last year's yield is considered to be low. In the interests of truth it was 15.4 lbs. higher than the previous year and 13 lbs. higher than 1932 3. The fairly story figure of 1933/4 when a planted acreage of 40,852,000 was (theoretically) ploughed down to 29,978,000, cannot be given serious consideration.

Looking ahead, there is in prospect a tight old crop spot position, the probability of a crop on average growing conditions smaller than the likely consumption and a political position helpful to cotton.

On all recessions we advise purchases.

SEASONAL DULLNESS

The Bombay market is extremely quiet. Although much of this dullness is seasonal we seldom remember so prolonged a period of flat, uninteresting markets.

Strength in the Broach April-May 1937 contract periodically attracts selling on hedge and straddle accounts, a factor which has held in check not only the new crop contract but also Broach July-August.

In the Bengal and Oomra markets there is a very marked absence of pressure, due to the reduce stock positions in those styles.

The Broach July-August contract carries the hedges of a normal Broach crop and a bigger than normal Gujerat crop. And, in addition, a considerable short interest on one or two bazaar accounts. This short interest has already been partly hedged in America but must be covered here at some time during the next two months. With a considerable weight of cotton already in the price and a sound technical position, Broach July-August looks to us to have possibilities for constructive movement.

EXPORTS SLOW.

Export business is still very slow and is likely to remain so until a more definite price trend develops in America. Our advices from Japan, however, point to the possibility of broadening interest from that quarter during June.

The Sampin market in Osaka has recently had to take considerable liquidation following the enhancement of tariffs in America and Australia. It is not unusual for such factors to be overdiscounted and at 191.00 for October Sampin looks cheap against Broach April-May 1937 at 196 1/2. We suggest that there are possibilities of profit in sales of Broach April-May 1937 against purchases of October Sampin and we are prepared to supply clients with any details regarding the operation that they might require.

In easier markets here Broach July-August looks a good purchase.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 1.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	32
Electric Bond Common	20
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	72
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	80
Consolidated Gas	32
Columbia Gas	19
United Light and Power	6
American Tel. and Tel.	164 3/4
Western Union Telg.	89 1/4
Radio Corp.	11
Chesapeake and Ohio	58
New York Central	35 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	19
Great North Pfd.	40
Northern Pacific Rly.	31
Bethelehem Steel	54
United States Steel	61 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 3/4
General Motor	62 1/4
Westinghouse Airbrake	40
Socony	12 3/4
Du Pont de Nemours	144
National Dairy	24
Chase Bank	37 1/2
National City Bank	33 1/2
Amr. Celanese	23
Sun Life of Canada	440
Int. Nickel of Canada	47
American Smelting	79
North Amr. Com.	27
Canadian Pacific R.R.	12
Montgomery Ward	44

Market steady but quiet.
Total Business:—1 million.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 2.

London markets were closed yesterday and Montreal prices declined 15 to 35 points. New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Dollar-Sterling Cross rate was quoted at 4.99 17/32. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 3/8.

The local silver market was quiet to-day with a marked absence of any buying. There was scattered liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 49/11. The gold market was steady with a slightly better enquiry.

	Rs. a. p.
Read silver	49 11 0
Jeth delivery	49 11 0
Ashad delivery	49 13 0
Ready gold	34 8 0
Jeth delivery	34 8 0
Ashad delivery	34 8 0

HEAVY RAIN EXPECTED IN MALABAR

Monsoon Conditions Prevail In Kanara

POONA: June 2.

The Bay Monsoon is strong in Lower Burma, while the Arabian Sea branch remains active in Malabar and Kanara.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, East Central Provinces, the Konkan, Mysore and Malabar; and local in Bihar, the West United Provinces, the West Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and South Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, East United Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gwa and Cox's Bazar 7 inches; Tavoy, Akyab and Chittagong 5 inches each; Cherrapunji 4; Bassein 3; Amherst, Silchar, Mymensingh, Kanker, Mangalore and Calicut 2 each.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will continue widespread in Lower Burma, Assam, South and East Bengal, increase and extend along the West Coast of the Peninsula and occur locally in the Deccan, Mysore and the Central Provinces. A few showers are also likely to occur in Gujarat, West Central India and the United Provinces.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain will occur in Lower Burma, Malabar and Kanara during the next 36 hours.—A.P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2-6-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.72 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2-6-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 059 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.7 degrees 1.9 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.9 degrees 1.0 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 79 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 152 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6

Rain in 24 hours 0.31 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.32 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.72 inches.

Weather Remark Rain showers and squally.

C. P. CROP FORECAST

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, May 28

The final forecast of the wheat crop of the Central Provinces and Berar for the season 1935-36 states that the area under the wheat crop in the C. P. and Berar is reported to be 3,402,713 acres which is smaller than last year's actual area of 3,626,091 acres by 6 per cent. It exceeds the quinquennial average by 3 per cent but is nearly equal to the decennial average.

The provincial outturn works at 86.2 per cent in the previous year.

Expressed in tons the yield for the whole province amounts to 650,000 tons as against the actual yield of 762,000 tons of last year.

The final forecast of the linseed crop states that the area under linseed in the C. P. and Berar for the season 1935-36 is now estimated to be 1,039,363 acres (drilled 656,915 and broadcast 442,53 acres) which is largef than the area of 979,327 acres reported in the second forecast by 11 per cent. It also exceeds the actual area of the previous year and the quinquennial and decennial averages by 9.25 and 15 per cent. respectively.

For the province as a whole the outturn works out 72.8 per cent. of the normal against 91.5 per cent in the previous year.

Expressed in tons the provincial yield amounts to 77,200 tons against 87,100 tons of last year, a decrease of 10,900 tons or 12 per cent.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1936

POONA PREPARES FOR ELECTIONS

Woman To Contest As Congress Candidate From City

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June. 2

Syts Baburao Walvekar, ex-President of the Poona City Municipality, and Gule, pleader of Saswad from the Poona District East Constituency, and Syt. B. M. alias Bapusaheb Gupte and Smt. Luxmibai Thuse from the Poona City constituency, will it is understood, contest seats for the future Bombay Legislative Assembly on the Congress ticket. This decision, it is reportd, was taken at the meeting of the Poona District Congress Committee held here with Sjt. B. M. Gupte in the chair.

PERFECT ROLL

The meeting is further stated to have considered the question of election campaign in the mofussil and to have decided to carry on propaganda for the same by appointing special propaganda officers whose work will be supervised by the members of the P.D.C.C.

Congressmen in Poona have now organised a perfect roll campaign throughout the city. Congress volunteers, with election rolls in their hands, are combing the Narayan, Shanwar, Budhwar, Rawiwar, Sadashiva and Mangalwar Peths to see that every individual entitled to vote gets himself registered as a voter. Arrangements are also being made to open offices in all peths to register names of such persons who desire to have their names entered on the roll as voters.

"SENAPATI" DOING WELL

Contrary to reports that recently appeared in the Vernacular Press, the health of Senapati Bapat of the Mulshi Satyagraha fame, who is undergoing imprisonment in the Ratnagiri jail, is reported to be quite satisfactory.

SHOLAPUR'S MAYOR

Rao Bahadur Dr. Muley was elected president of the Sholapur City Municipality. There was a keen contest between Dr. Muley and Mr. Afzalpurkar the sitting president. Rao Bahadur Muley however, came out successful by 26 votes to 24. Syt. Gunjolikar was elected Vice-Chairman.

Cottage Industries Alone Offer Relief To Farmers

KUMARAPPA EXPLAINS WHY A. I. V. I. ASSOCIATION WAS FORMED

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

"At one time India had in addition to agriculture many handicrafts which were world-renowned for workmanship; people engaged in them feared little competition and were well paid. These industries were widely patronised and produced articles at very low prices. The raw materials for these were mostly found in the neighbourhood and gave employment to the less-skilled in gathering them. Thus economically, agriculture was well supplemented by other industries that were capable of finding employment for large numbers."

Thus said Mr. J. C. Kumarappa in delivering his speech at the Swadeshi Exhibition in Mysore yesterday.

Continuing Mr. Kumarappa said that lack of small industries to occupy their time was the cause of unemployment among labour and no amount of industrialisation on western models could help it.

DETERIORATION SETS IN

With the advent of standardised goods produced by large scale machinery, our artisans lost their crafts. Their calling developed in them various qualities of patience, perseverence and an eye for detail a sense of responsibility and a desire for fine finish. With the vanishing of occupation, the craftsmen drifted into unskilled occupations and have deteriorated much in their personality. This is the condition in which we find our villagers to-day. This has been the cause of the pressure on land and the individual poverty of the poeple. People at the present time buy from outside the country most of the commodities which they once manufactured for themselves.

By doing this, the people have lost the direct benefits, increased skill, and higher purchasing power derivable from manufracture—but they have also had to pay for imported products. out of the meagre earnings from the single precarious occupation left to them, viz. agricuture.

WHY A. I. V. A. WAS FORMED

If our analysis and diagnosis are correct then our findings are (1) supply preceding demand is unnatural and leads to imperialism, (2) production of goods without reference to the markets leads to competitive increase of supply, (3) Capitalistic production causes deterioration in the personality and the character of the masses engaged in machine feeding; and (4) it is not possible to give gainful occupation to crores of people by industralisation with large scale machinery.

Fortunately for us all our crafts are not dead Many of them have shrunk into curio trades, but the skill and technical knowledge are there. They only need guidance and instruction on modern methods. It is to render such help that the All-India village Industries Association was formed.

NEED OF GOVERNMENT AID

The heavy industries require by their nature Government aid to nurture infant industries and to provide protection from unfair competition and dumping from foreign producers. Similarly, also, agriculture needs a great deal of legislative help from the Government. As we are placed we cannot take up these yet. Heavy industries are better able to command the services we may attempt to render.

Naturally, we should import from foreign countries what we ourselves cannot obtain or manufacture. No nation can afford to be a mere consumer without being a producer. Hence in so far minimise our having to buy from outside.

Dealing with the possibilities of cotton oils, sugar, silk, dyes, paper and wood, etc., for supplying the national needs the speaker concluded by saying:

A WARNING.

"A word to village workers. We have to approach our task in the spirit of service and not in that of patronage. Our standard of living will have to be on a par with the people we hope to represent. We would worship God as we find in their need. Anyone who exploits this influence with the villagers for his own selfish ends exploits God. Beware of this danger. It is ever present.

"Progress of every people—villagers, workers and Government,—depends on their mutual interests being attended to in a spirit of good-will and confidence. Here, in this state, you are fortunate in the atmosphere that prevails and I hope full advantage will be taken of it to the good of all concerned.—United Press.

Congress President Addresses Lahore Meeting

A section of the large gathering Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed on Friday last at Lahore. (Inset) The Pandit.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED YOURSELF AS A VOTER?

If Not, Do So At Once

REMEMBER

The last day for registering your name in the electoral roll is July 3 for Bombay City and July 10 for all other Constituencies.

You have a vote if you are 21 years of age and have resided in the Constituency for at least six months.

AND

You pay income tax

or

Occupy as owner or tenant a house of not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value in Bombay or a house of not less than Rs. 18 annual rental value in any urban area.

or

Have passed the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate Examination of Bombay University or an equivalent examination

or

Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of regular army or of the auxiliary force or of the Indian Territorial Force or of Police Force have served in the force for not less than four years.

or

You pay Rs. 8 or more annually as land revenue either as holder or tenant

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR WOMEN.

If she is literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by her.

If she is the wife of a person paying income-tax or paying a monthly rent of Rs. 10.

(Registration on application for these additional qualifications).

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR HARIJANS.

If he is a literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by the person.

Application forms are available at the Congress House and the Offices of all District Congress Committees in the City.

BENGAL ELECTION DISPUTE

Rajen Babu's Decision

PATNA, June 2.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has just given his decision in the Bengal election dispute. It is a lengthy document covering thiry-five pages in close types.

Regarding the legality of the election after the termination of the Lucknow Congress, Rajendra Babu was of opinion that the elections must be held to fill the vacancies whether they happened to be casual or arose by reason of previous election being set aside, or by reason of failure of election at the first instance for any reason whatsoever.

Rajendra Babu further remarked: "I am of opinion that it is perfectly valid under the Constitution to order election in cases where election is set aside or has failed or has not taken place at all or where vacancy has arisen for any reason whatsoever."

ELECTORAL ROLL

As regards the electoral roll, Rajendra Babu had appointed scrutinisers under the authority given him by the Working Committee to scruitinise and finally settle the electoral roll. In this connection he held that the matter had remained pending all these months and if the electoral roll was not ready even now, it was most unfortunate. "I am not aware," he continued, "if the scrutinisers had proceeded with the scrutiny after the Congress, to complete their investigation. I have no report from them, and the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee could give me no information. If it had not been done, now I would give a fortnight, after this is communicated, for finishing it and I would ask the Working Committee to accept the scrutinisers' report as final."

The following is the summary of the Award, district by district:—

Tipperah Scrutinisers to proceed with the scrutiny work from the stage left and election to be held of as many delegates as allotted on the basis of one to every five hundred members.

Executive Council of the B. P. C. C. should fix the constituencies and fix suitable polling stations.

Howrah: Previous election to remain intact.

Twenty-four Parganas: Previous election to remain intact and the district to remain contended with the three delegates only.

Rajshahi: Election of Mr. Surendra Buksi, Tincowri Chakavarti and Satisachaarya declared valid.

Dinajpur: Claim of two more delegates in addition to the four already allotted not accepted.

Nadia: For one extra delegate, —not accepted.

Cachar: One delegate allotted and fresh election to take place; the seat held by Jagadis Tiwari to be treated as vacant.

Khulna: Election set aside. Fresh election ordered.

Faridpur: Open to B. P. C. C. Executive to accept membership fee and in case membership fee is accepted election may be held; otherwise nothing can be done at this stage.

Mymensingh, Bogra and Rungpur to get four, two and two seats respectively and election to be held.

Noakhali: Order declaring elections of Doctor Prafulla Ghose, Doctor Sanyal and Kiran Shanker Roy considered valid.—United Press.

"The betrothal ceremony of Shrimant Miss Bhavanidevi Shirgaonker, Jehagirdar to Shrimant Sardar Shridharrao alias Babasaheb Bhirdiker, a Jahagirdar of Kolhapur State, was celebrated at her inam village Nidsoshi, on the 27th May.

ALLAHABAD TRAGEDY

Earth Diggers Buried Under 40 Maund

ALLAHABAD, June 2.

A serious accident is reported to have occurred near the Ganges bank on Jhusi side yesterday evening when some men and women engaged in digging earth, were buried under a falling heap of earth weighing about forty maunds.

Shouts for help following the accident brought some Seva Semiti volunteers who were bathing near the Sangam. The victims were taken out one of whom a woman is lying in a precarious condition, while another, a girl, was already dead when rescued. —A.P.

ARAB WOMEN PROTEST

Boycott Of Jews In Palestine Continues Unabated

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail).

The disturbances in Palestine are still going on. the streets have not been cleared for the last six days because the sweepers for fear of their lives do not think it advisable to come out of their houses. Haifa, Jaffa, Nablus and Jerusalem are the active zones of the disturbances.

The Arab boycott of the Jews is in full swing. The British High Commissioner for Palestine invited all the Arab leaders with the Grand Mufti as their head, discussed the problem with them for a long time and requested them to stop their activities against the Jews. He said that the responsibility lay on their heads if they did not bring peace and order in the country.

The Arab women of Palestine convened a conference in Jerusalem to consider the problem and unanimously decided to continue boycott of the Jews. They sent a telegram to H. M. King Edward VIII praying him to disarm the Jews. They further stated "Your Majesty knows from the experience of the last 18 years that the policy pursued by the Government of Palestine is not such as would satisfy the demands of the Arabs and Jews on the grounds of justice. The eminent and expert British politicians also have acknowledged the great loss sustained by the Arabs on account of Jewish immigration and the detrimental policy of selling the landed property of the Arabs to the Jews. We the Ladies of Palestine hereby request your Majesty to grant the demands of the Arabs and thus bring peace and prosperity to our country."

The chief demands of the Arabs now are:

(1) Disarming of the Jews

(2) Prevention of Jewish immigration

(3) To establish new constitutional government

(4) To do away with Jewish boyscout movement.

Dr. Wiseman the head of the Jewish organisation in Palestine has all of a sudden proceeded to London. The object of his departure is not yet known.

Naini Tal Experiences Incessant Rain For 24 Hours

(From Our Correspondent)

NAINI TAL, June 2

Naini Tal is experiencing unusual weather. One resident who had been here continuously for 58 years, excepting for two years 40 years ago, told me he never saw "Chhota Barsat" of the type seen this year. Last year there was not any "Chhota Barsat". The monsoon itself arrived on June 18th this year "Chhota Barsat" came with revenge. There have been several showers before but none like what has began last evening. It has been raining almost continuous for nearly 24 hours with no indication of finishing. During this period there have been successively sharp showers accompanied by storms followed by at least six times hailstorms and downpours. It is learnt that the authorities are closely watching the roads and other places where landslides are feared. So far none are reported.

Rain has marred the opening of the second day's programmes in connection with the June Week which is one of the Major items of the Nainital season.

CYCLONE HAVOC IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, June 2.

News has been received of considerable havoc caused by a cyclone between Allahabad and Pratabgarh districts last evening, as a result of which, 6 telegraph posts were thrown down and several trees were uprooted. The Down Train from Allahabad to Fyzabad was delayed a few hours, while the Up Train from Fyzabad had to stop at Viswanathganj Station and to send only the engine to clear the line before resuming journey to Allahabad.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

AS TIGER APPEARS ON THE ROOF DIANA MONTAGUE LIFTS A RIFLE AND FIRES----
THE ROPE WHISTLES THRU THE AIR AND LANDS BESIDE TIGER----
THERE HE IS!
WE GOT HIM NOW, WADE! HE CAN'T GET OFF THIS ROOF WITHOUT WINGS!
LYMAN ANDERSON
5-9
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